The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 5138 號八十三百一千五第 日一念月三年戊甲治同 HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, 6TH MAY, 1874. 三拜禮 號六月五英 港香 [PRICE $2½ PER MONTH.

Arrivals.

May 5, GREAT REPUBLIC, Amer. str., 4,000, H. L. Howard, San Francisco April 1st, and Yokohama 28th, General.—P. M. S. S. Co.

May 5, ACHILLES, Brit. str., 1,550, Turner Russell, Liverpool 10th March, Suez 29th, Jeddah April 1st, Penang 23rd, and Singapore 28th, General.—BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

May 5, FYEN, Danish bark, 311, Caspersen, Newchwang April 15th, Beans.—JOHN BURD & Co.

May 5, SEDAN, German bark, 304, Oeran, Hamburg 5th November, General.—ED. SCHELLHASS & Co.

May 5, UNITED SERVICE, British str., 743, H. Strahlendorff, Penang 24th April, and Singapore 27th, General.—SOON CHEONG.

May 5, YUNG-CHING, Chinese steamer, 661, Gibbon, Shanghai 30th April, General.—CHINESE.

Departures.

May 5, RAPID, for Bangkok.
May 5, NINGPO, str., for Shanghai.

Clearances.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE, MAY 5TH.

Yuen-tze-fee, str., for Swatow, &c.
Rapid, for Bangkok.

Passengers.

Per P.M.S.S. Co.'s str. *Great Republic*, from San Francisco and Yokohama:—

Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Coughtrie and child, Mrs. A. Grey, nurse and child, Mrs. G. Davis, Mrs. Lucy Baldwin, Mrs. C. Graham, Mrs. N. Greenwall, Mrs. M. Richardson, Messrs. C. A. Dunn, Lorenzo Salas, and John L. Anderson.

Per *Achilles*, str., from Liverpool, &c.:—

Dr. and Mrs. Palm and Mr. Lindsey, and 60 Chinese.

Per *United Service*, str., from Penang, &c.:—

380 Chinese.

Per *Yung-ching*, str., from Shanghai:—

25 Chinese.

Reports.

The British steamship *United Service* reports left Penang on 24th April, and Singapore on the 27th. Had fine weather till the last three days, when got very dirty weather from the N.W., commencing with a heavy thunder storm, accompanied with vivid lightning and much rain.

The British steamship *Achilles* reports left Liverpool on 10th March, Suez on the 29th, Jeddah on 1st April, Penang on the 23rd, and Singapore on the 28th. Had strong S.E. gale in the Mediterranean Sea; experienced light airs and calms in the Indian Ocean. From Singapore to lat. 18 N., had calms and light airs; from thence to arrival had thunder and lightning, and heavy squally weather with much rain; took 380 Pilgrims from Jeddah to Straits. Met the steamship *Hector* on 19th April, in lat. 6 N., and long. 86 E.

The German bark *Sedan* reports left Hamburg on November 5th; had fair winds in the North Sea, and N.W. winds in the English Channel; got moderate N.E. trades, and the usual S.E. trades; had variable winds in running down the Easting. Off the N.W. Cape of Australia experienced a succession of light winds and calms with an occasional heavy squall, attended with thunder and lightning, and much rain. In the Gillolo Passage, spoke the German ship *Johanna* from Cardiff, bound to Hongkong; made Balingtan Channel on the 3rd ultimo, when experienced a heavy N.W. squall, which carried away foresail and jib, splitting the fore-top-sail, and carrying away the topmast staysail and fore-top-gallant sail, during which the German ship *Johanna* hove in sight again, with her sails all more or less split and blown away. Dirty weather continued till arrival, having been 180 days out.

The American steamship *Great Republic* reports left San Francisco on 1st April, at 1.20 p.m. On April 6th had strong gales from the N.W., with heavy sea; then to April 13th had variable winds with heavy swell from the N.W.; thence to April 21st strong breezes from the N.N.W., and thence to Yokohama fresh breezes from the S.W. to W.N.W., and arrived at Yokohama on April 27th, at 1.40 p.m. Sailed from Yokohama on April 28th, at 12.50 p.m. On April 30th had light N.E. winds and fine weather; then to May 2nd had fresh gales from the W.S.W. to N.W., with heavy squalls; then to May 4th moderate gales from the N.E. On May 3rd, 24 miles off Tung-ying, exchanged signals with the British bark *Corinne*, of London, bound South; and thence to Hongkong fresh breezes from the N.E. and cloudy weather. Arrived in Hongkong on May 5th, at 8.40 a.m.

The Chinese steamship *Yung-ching* reports left Shanghai on 30th April, at 3 p.m. Anchored at the Lightship at 7 p.m., with thick foggy weather; at 2 a.m. got underweigh, and at 5 a.m. anchored again through foggy weather. Had Southerly winds. At 9 a.m. weighed again, at 9.30 a.m. anchored; at 2.30 weighed anchor and proceeded; still foggy, which at times became clear. Came North of all the Islands, blowing strong from the S. There were two pilot boats anchored under the North Saddle on the 2nd instant, when got foggy weather and strong winds from the S.S.W., steaming only four and half knots. A heavy sea on, barometer down to 29.44; at 5 p.m. much rain, barometer began to rise, and the wind shifted to the N.N.E. and rained heavily all night; since when moderate breeze and foggy weather with much rain; passed the Lammocks at 8 p.m. on the 4th instant. Off Chelang Point at 6 a.m. on the 5th; and arrived in Hongkong at 5 p.m. on same day.

Vessels Expected at Hongkong.

(Corrected to Date.)

Vessel's Name.	From.	Date.
Antipodes	Cardiff	Nov. 19
Batavia	Hamburg	Dec. 2
Johanne	Cardiff	Dec. 3
Kate Carnie	London	Dec. 3
Lydia	Newcastle	Dec. 26
Batavia	Cuxhaven	Dec. 30
Deogaum	Cardiff	Jan. 15
Catherina	Buenos Ayres	Jan. 15
Avonmore	Cardiff	Jan. 24
Tanjore (s)	Southampton	Jan. 29
Swiftsure	Cardiff	Jan. 30
Deerhound	London	Feb. 4
Leonore (s)	Portland	Feb. 8
Frank N. Thayer	London	Feb. 10
Alejandro	New York	Feb. 10
Pilgrim	Boston	Feb. 13
Golden Spurs	Cardiff	Feb. 18
Elizabeth Dougal	Cardiff	Feb. 18
Waltitka	Liverpool	Feb. 19
Frances	Shields	Feb. 19
G. T. Pearson	Cardiff	Feb. 22
Courrier	Swansea	Feb. 25
Aracan	London	March 3
Star of China	London	March 3
Warrior (s)	Liverpool	March 4
New Republic	New York	March 4
Charmer	Liverpool	March 9
Glenearn (s)	Glasgow	March 9
Everhard	Newcastle	March 10
J. Christian	Hamburg	March 11
Morning Light	London	March 16

Auction Sales To-day.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,
At 12 noon,
Household Furniture, &c.

Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....5,000,000 of Dollars.
RESERVE FUND.....1,000,000 of Dollars.

Court of Directors:—
Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—The Hon. R. ROWETT.
Ad. André, Esq. | Wm. Lemann, Esq.
E. R. Bellios, Esq. | Thos. Pyke, Esq.
J. F. Cordes, Esq. | S. D. Sassoon, Esq.
A. F. Heard, Esq.

Chief Manager.
Hongkong—James Greig, Esq., *Manager.*
Shanghai—Ewen Cameron, Esq.
London Bankers—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.
INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balances.
On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months 2 per cent. per annum
6 " 4 " "
12 " 5 " "
LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED
Credits—granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Drafts—granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
JAMES GREIG, *Chief Manager.*
Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East,
Hongkong, 16th February, 1874.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

INCORPORATED by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March, 1848, and by Imperial Decrees of 25th July, 1854, and 31st December, 1866.
RECOGNISED BY THE INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION OF 30TH APRIL, 1862.

	Francs.	*£ Sterling.*
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....	80,000,000	3,200,000
RESERVE FUND.....	20,000,000	800,000

HEAD OFFICE.—14, Rue Bergère, Paris.
LONDON AGENCY.—144, Leadenhall Street, E.C.
AGENCIES.—At Nantes, Lyons, Marseilles, Roubaix, Brussels, Alexandria, Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Saigon, Saint Denis (Ile de la Réunion,) and Yokohama.

LONDON BANKERS—UNION BANK OF LONDON.

HONGKONG AGENCY.

Interest Allowed.
On current deposit accounts at the rate of 2 % per annum on the monthly minimum balances; 2½ % subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal; and 3 % subject to one month's notice.
On Fixed Deposits:
For 3 months 3 % per annum.
" 6 " 4 % " "
" 12 " 5 % " "
A. PHILIPPE,
Actiing Manager.
Offices in Hongkong: Bank Buildings, Queen's Road.
876 Hongkong, 2nd June, 1873.

THE ANGLO-CALIFORNIAN BANK, (LIMITED.)
412, CALA ST., SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.
London Office.....3, Angel Court.
New York Agents, J. & W. SELIGMAN & Co., 21, *Broad Street.*

CAPITAL STUA... [illegible]

WILL receive Deposits, open Accounts, make Collections, buy and sell Exchange and Bullion, loan Money, and issue Letters of Credit available throughout the world.
R. G. SNEATH, } *Managers.*
1y 1887] IGN. STEINHART, }

TO LET.
THE STONE HOUSE No. 3, Pottinger Street, known as the CENTRAL BANK BUILDING; possessing spacious accommodation for family residence and business purposes; with Fire-proof Treasury, Garden Plot, and Out-offices attached. Apply to
H. N. COOPER.
No. 10, Stanley Street;
or MESSRS. ROZARIO & Co.
tf 546 Hongkong, 10th April, 1874.

TO LET.
ONE GRANITE GODOWN at Wanchai. Apply to
S. E. BURROWS & SONS.
tf 545 Hongkong, 10th April, 1874.

TO LET,
With Possession on 1st May.
THE OFFICE now occupied by the HONGKONG AND CHINA BAKERY CO.
Apply to the
HONGKONG DISPENSARY.
tf 526 Hongkong, 6th April, 1874.

TO LET,
With immediate possession.
NO. 108, Queen's Road, OFFICE and DWELLING HOUSE, with GODOWNS attached, lately occupied by Messrs. SANDERS & Co.

DWELLING HOUSES.
Alexandra Terrace.
No. 13, Gage Street.
" 8, Gough Street.
" 1, Wyndham Street, (2 Floors.)
" 19B, Hollywood Road, Water and Gas laid on.

DWELLING HOUSES.
With possession from 1st May.
No. 20, Stanley Street, at present in the occupation of Dr. R. YOUNG.
No. 46, Peel Street, at present in the occupation of J. B. ANTON, Esq. Water and Gas laid on.
For particulars, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
tf 563 Hongkong, 14th April, 1874.

TO LET.
FOREST LODGE, in Caine Road. Gas and Water laid on. Rent, $100 per month. Apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
tf 656 Hongkong, 30th April, 1874.

TO LET,
With Immediate Possession.
THE HOUSE No. 1, Caine Road, lately in the occupation of D. H. BAILEY, Esq. Gas and Water laid on. Apply to
T. ALGAR,
9, *Hollywood Road.*
tf 348 Hongkong, 5th March, 1874.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.
THE GODOWNS known as "FLETCHER'S BUILDINGS," situated on Queen's Road East. Apply to
TURNER & Co.
tf 561 Hongkong, 14th April, 1874.

TO LET,
With Possession on the 1st of March.
THE Business PREMISES and Dwelling HOUSE on Queen's Road, at present in the occupation of Messrs. LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co. Apply to
ROBT. S. WALKER & Co.
tf 41 Hongkong, 6th January, 1874.

OFFICE OF THE CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED.)
NOTICE.
ON and after the present date, a rebate of Thirty-three and one-third per cent. (33⅓ %) will be allowed on *all insurances* granted by this Company.
By order of the Consulting Committee,
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
General Agents.
tf 1805 Hongkong, 1st November, 1873.

Notices of Firms.

THE Interest and Responsibility of the late WONG KOONG-TEEN, in our firm, ceased on the 16th February, 1874.
WEE KO-PEE and OW YANG MAH-YEE were admitted Partners in our firm on the 17th February, 1874.
FOOK MOW LOONG HONG,
48, *Bonham Strand West.*
3m 362 Hongkong, 9th March, 1874.

NOTICE.
MR. H. KUHLMANN was admitted a partner in our firm on the 1st January, 1874.
KRUSE & Co.
2m 613 Hongkong, 22nd April, 1874.

NOTICE.
I HAVE this day Established myself at this Port as Merchant and Commission Agent.
THOS. FAIRHURST.
tf 664 Foochow, 1st May, 1874.

NOTICE.
MR. HENRY WILLIAM DAVIS is this day admitted a partner in our Firm in Hongkong and China.
PURDON & Co.
tf 665 China, 1st May, 1874.

NOTICE.
THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. LEOPOLD KAHN, in our firm, ceased on 30th April last, and Mr. CHARLES KAHN is this day admitted a partner.
REISS & Co.
Hongkong, China, and Japan,
tf 668 1st May, 1874.

WE Have this day Established a Branch of our Firm in Hongkong,
Mr. HENRY ANDREW MYLNE is authorized to sign our Firm by procuration.
ADAMSON, BELL & Co.
666 Shanghai, 1st May, 1874.

WITH reference to the above, our temporary offices are with Messrs. JOHN BURD & Co.
Hong name TIEN CHANG,
天 昌.
ADAMSON, BELL & Co.
667 Hongkong, 1st May, 1874.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. EDWARD WINSLOW STEVENS, in our firm, in Hongkong and China, ceased on the 31st December last.
RUSSELÆ & Co.
3m 519 Hongkong, 4th April, 1874.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. OTTO FRIEDRICH, in our firm, ceased on the 31st March, 1874.
LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.
tf 504 Hongkong, 2nd April, 1874.

NOTICE.
MR. JAMES BRADLEE SMITH is authorized to sign our firm, per procuration, in Hongkong and China, from this date.
OLYPHANT & Co.
tf 492 Hongkong, 1st April, 1874.

NOTICE.
THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. ALEXANDER MCGLASHAN HEATON, in our Firm, ceases this day.
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
92d 488 Hongkong, 31st March, 1874.

NOTICE.
I HAVE Established myself at this Port as Merchant and Commission Agent.
A. MACG. HEATON.
tf 491 Hongkong, 31st March, 1874.

KRUPP'S CAST STEEL WORKS, ESSEN (GERMANY.)
SOLE AGENT FOR CHINA AND JAPAN,
F. PEIL,
tf 1671 *Hongkong, Shanghai, Cologne (Germany.)*

THE Undersigned have been appointed Sole Agents for the Sale of their Goods in Hongkong and China by Messrs. J. & R. Tennent, Glasgow, and Messrs. David Corsar & Sons Arbroath.
ARNHOLD KARBERG & Co.
tf 419 Hongkong, January, 1867.

NOTICE.
STEAMERS leaving this port requiring COAL, can obtain it from the Undersigned.
W. G. HALE & Co.,
Saigon.
tf 1561 16th September, 1873.

FOOCHOW DOCK.

PAGODA ANCHORAGE.
THE above Granite-floored DOCK has lately been LENGTHENED to 400 *feet* over all, and is now capable of receiving vessels up to 350 feet on the keel. The breadth of the Dock at the bottom is 40 feet, at the top 80 feet, and the width at the entrance is 56 feet. Depth of water on the sill 13 feet at average neap, and 17 feet at average spring tides.
The Dock has a Caisson Gate, and is pumped out by steam.
A new FOUNDRY for large iron and brass castings has recently been added.
The Machine Shop contains a 12-inch Screw Cutting Gap-lathe, Small Lathes, Drilling and Screwing Machines, Steam Saw Mill, Large Smithy, &c., &.
Dry Godowns are on the premises, available for stowage of cargo, &c.
A large stock of Timber, Metal, and other Dock-yard Material always on hand.
Vessels docked for examination, remetalled, resparred, repairs also done in harbour; and iron ships and steamers cleaned and painted, at moderate charges. Particulars can be obtained at the Dock, or on application to the undersigned.
The Steam Tug *Woosung* is in thorough working order, and is available at all times to tow vessels to or from sea, at reasonable rates.
JOHN FORSTER & Co.
tf 1039 Foochow, 18th June, 1873.

LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.
137, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON
ESTABLISHED 1843.
THE Undersigned is authorised to accept risks on behalf of this Office, by First Class Steamers and Sailing Ships.
A. McIVER, *Agent.*
tf Hongkong, 1st July, 1867.

NOTICE.
FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—
Not exceeding Ten days } the annual rates
Not exceeding 1 month }
Above 1 month, and not exceeding three months } do do.
Above 3 months, and not exceeding six months } do. do.
Above six months the full annual rate.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents, Alliance Fire Assurance Company.
tf 673 Hongkong, 26th August 1869

NOTICE.
THE CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
AFTER this date, the Brokerage allowed by this Company on the Premia on RISKS to ports west of Singapore, will be Ten per cent. (10 %) only; on ALL OTHER INSURANCES a Brokerage of Thirty-three and One-third per cent. (33⅓ %) on the Premia will be allowed, as heretofore.
OLYPHANT & Co.,
General Agents.
tf 42 Hongkong, 5th January, 1874.

POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
CHAS. H. MORGAN,
Agent.
1y 966 Hongkong, 18th June, 1873.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.
THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction,
THIS DAY,
the 6th May, 1874, at Noon, at the HOTEL D'EUROPE, Nos. 2, 4, 6, and 8, Hollywood Road,—
The whole of the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, OFFICE FURNITURE, STOCK-IN-TRADE, &c., comprising Drawing Rooms, Dining Rooms, and Bed Rooms SUITES, Green Rep Covered Spring Bottom COUCHES, CHAIRS and Easy CHAIRS, ENGRAVINGS, OIL PAINTINGS, Pier GLASSES, Marble CLOCKS, GASALIERS, Gas BRACKETS, FENDERS and IRONS, Centre CARPETS, Round Centre TABLES, Velvet Table COVERS, Arm CHAIRS, Dining TABLES, WALNUTS, Dinner, Dessert, and Breakfast SETS, GLASS WARE, CHRISTOFLE'S PLATED WARE, Metal BLANE, CUTLERY, Table CLOTHS, NAPKINS, PUNKAHS, BEDSTEADS, WARDROBES, CHEST of DRAWERS, Toilet TABLES and GLASSES, WASHSTANDS and SETS, &c., &c.
Also,
A PIANO, by CHIKKERING,
And,
One CHUBB'S IRON SAFE.
Catalogues will be issued.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.
J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.
631 Hongkong, 25th April, 1874.

GENERAL WEEKLY SALE.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, in their Sales Rooms, Queen's Road, on
FRIDAY,
the 8th May, 1874, at Noon,—
Walnut Work BOXES, DESKS, Blotting BOOKS, BRACES, BELTS, DOLLS, PURSES, Toilet SETS, Dessert SETS, Toilet SOAP, Black Writing INK, American Cut NAILS, LINEN DRILL, SILECIA, Calf SKINS, &c., &c.
Also,
Crystal GASALIERS and BRACKETS.
10 Hhds. PALE ALE.
2 Casks GIN.
4 " GINGER BRANDY.
4 " PALE RUM.
3 " OLD TOM.
2 Cases GINGER BRANDY.
25 " Assorted LIQUEURS, Quarts.
25 " do. do. Pints.
50 " Choice LIQUEURS, Pints.
10 " British CORDIALS, Quarts.
710 " do. do. Pints
3 " OLD TOM GIN.
8 " CHERRY BRANDY, Pints.
1 " Chiretta BITTERS.
And at 3 o'clock P.M.—
A Collection of FRUIT TREES, from San Francisco, just received per *Great Republic*, consisting of Apple, Pear, Peach, Plum, and Cherry TREES.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.
705 Hongkong, 6th May, 1874.

PUBLIC AUCTION.
MESSRS. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have been instructed to sell by Public Auction, on
SATURDAY,
the 9th instant, at 11 A.M., at the Control Stores, Queen's Road East,
The following UNSERVIEABLE GOVERNMENT STORES:—
Web SURCINGLES, Sea WESTERS, Pea JACKETS, Wicker HELMETS, &c., &c., &c.
Also,
Quantities of OLD BRASS, CANVAS, CORDAGE, IRON, LEATHER, PEWTER, RAGS, STEEL, TIN, WOOD, &c., &c., &c.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.
C. M. MOLONY,
Assistant Controller.
685 Hongkong, 4th May, 1874.

THE OPEN STOCK EXCHANGE,
BANK BUILDINGS,
HONGKONG.
THE TWENTIETH SALE of BANK, MARINE, and FIRE INSURANCE, DOCK, STEAM NAVIGATION, GAS, HOTEL, SUGAR, and other SHARES, will be held on SATURDAY, 9th May, at 2.30 P.M. precisely.
SHARP & Co.
697 Hongkong, 5th May, 1874.

PUBLIC AUCTION.
HANDSOME AND SUBSTANTIAL ENGLISH-MADE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, GLASS WARE, PLATED WARE, ENGRAVINGS, &c., &c.
THE Undersigned has received instructions from T. GREEN, Esq., to sell by Public Auction, at his residence "ILDEWILD," Seymour Road, on
WEDNESDAY,
the 13th day of May, 1874, at noon precisely,—
The whole of his HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, comprising Drawing Room, Dining Room, and Bedroom SUITES, GLASS WARE, PLATED WARE, Dinner, Dessert, and Breakfast SETS, ENGRAVINGS, Pier GLASSES, CARPETS, GASALIERS, Gas BRACKETS, Marble-top TABLES, ESCRITOIRE, Double-winged WARDROBES, Book CASES, Dining TABLE, SIDEBOARD, CHAIRS, Brass, Iron, and Blackwood BEDSTEADS, Toilet TABLE, WASHSTANDS and SERVICES, Iron SAFE, Bagatelle TABLE, &c., &c.
And,
A PIANO, by AWILL & SMART, London.
A SEWING MACHINE, in Oak Case.
Also,
A Basket TRAP, HARNESS, SADDLES, &c., &c.
Catalogues will be issued.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.
J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.
676 Hongkong, 1st May, 1874.

FOR SALE.
ALL that VALUABLE ESTATE and HOUSEHOLD PROPERTY, known as "FLETCHER'S and OLYPHANT'S BUILDINGS," situated on Queen's Road East, between the Commissariat Offices and the Military Hospital, on Marine Lots Nos. 20 and 21, and now occupied in part by Mr. A. E. MEYER.
The Buildings consist of Three Large Dwelling Houses, with strong Godowns, Treasuries, and Offices facing the Queen's Road, on the ground floor, and Commodious Stables and Out-houses attached; Four Godowns in the same compounds, subdivided, and capable of containing 800 or 900 tons coal in each; and Two Godowns, known as "The Boat House," capable of containing 2,000 tons coal.
The area of the Estate is 68,874 square feet, and a large portion of Additional Land on the sea-side, can be easily reclaimed for building purposes.
Annual Crown Rental of the whole Property, $2,328.27.
The Estate can be sold in one or two lots, to suit purchasers.
For Further Particulars, Measurement, &c., apply to
THE BORNEO COMPANY, LIMITED.
tf 194 Hongkong, 3rd February, 1874.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents to the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $40,000, on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein.
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
tf 717 Hongkong, 9th November, 1868.

Intimations.

NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.
THOMPSON & HIND
Invite Inspection of their
LARGE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT OF NEW GOODS,
Ex English Mail S.S. "Zambesi."
TASSORE and PIQUE COSTUMES.
VENTILATED STRIPED MUSLINS.
The KAME KAME LAI Dress Material.
Galatea STRIPED COSTUME CLOTH.
SATIN STRIPED GRENADINES.
BATISTES, LAWNS, and PERCALES.
New Styles in PRINTS on PRINTED CAMBRICS.
PLAIN COLOURED ORGANDI MUSLINS.
A New and Choice SELECTION of MILLINERY, received by each Overland Mail.
JET BROOCHES, EARRINGS, CROSSES, NECKLACES, and HAIR PINS.
New PLAITS, ROLLS, CHIGNONS, and HAIR of all descriptions.
CORSETS, DRESS IMPROVERS, and UNDERCLOTHING.
VELVET SMOKING CAPS, WOOL WORK in Slipper and Cushion Patterns.
TURQUOISE RUFFLES, MUSLIN EMBROIDERY.
Gentlemen's FELT and PITH HATS.
COTTON, THREAD, and SILK SOCKS.
China and India UNDER-VESTS, in Ganze, Merino, and Silk.
The Wilton SCARF and Club House TIE.
Parisian BOWS and COLLARS.
Military, Regatta, and Oxford SHIRTS.
LACE and MUSLIN CURTAINS.
Table LINENS and SHEETINGS.
33, *QUEEN'S ROAD,*
HONGKONG.
457 Hongkong, 24th March, 1874.

NOTICE.
P. & O. S. N. Co.
(STEAM TO SOUTHAMPTON *via* SUEZ CANAL.)
COMMENCING with the *NIZAM*, leaving Shanghai with the Homeward Mails on the 31st May, and Hongkong 6th June, the Mail Steamers of this Company will proceed direct to Southampton and London *via* the Suez Canal until further notice.
A. McIVER,
Superintendent.
624 Hongkong, 24th April, 1874.

NOTICE.
IF Mr. JOHN JOSEPH CLAYTON MITCHELL, formerly mate of the ship *Staffa*, will apply to the Undersigned he will hear of something to his advantage.
ROBERT DUNCAN,
No. 2, Club Chambers, Hongkong.
1m 576 Hongkong, 16th April, 1874.

OFFICE OF THE CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
NOTICE TO CONTRIBUTORS.
A DIVIDEND of 23⅓ % on two-thirds (2/3rds) of the profits of the Company for the twelve months ended 31st October last, has this day been declared at the Company's Office.
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
General Agents.
tf 523 Hongkong, 6th April, 1874.

MR. J. C. H. IBURG,
FORMERLY Organist of St. Andrew's Cathedral, and Director of Music in the German Club "Teutonia," at Singapore.
LESSONS given in SINGING, PIANO-FORTE, ORGAN, VIOLIN, and on any other Instruments.
Piano-forte Tuning done on moderate terms.
For Engagements, &c., please address, care of Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.; or Messrs. KRUSE & Co.
159 Hongkong, 2nd February, 1874.

DISSOLVED PERUVIAN GUANO,
PREPARED BY
OHLENDORFF & CO.,
LONDON, ANTWERP, HAMBURG, AND EMMERICH-ON-RHINE.
GUARANTEED TO CONTAIN
Nitrogen equal to 10 per cent. of Non-Volatile Ammonia.
20 " Soluble } Guano Phosphate.
4 " Insoluble }
THIS Manure is prepared from *genuine Peruvian Government Guano.* The result of its special treatment is that the Ammonia is fixed, the Phosphates in the Raw Guano rendered soluble, and the Manure brought into the condition of a free dry powder.
It loses nothing from exposure to the atmosphere, or to the heat of the sun. It is offered to the farmer with a *Guarantee* of its composition, and is, in fact, the richest and, considering the quality, the cheapest *Guaranteed Manure* at present in the market. Its fertilising properties are such as will enable the consumer to derive the greatest economical advantage from the use of Guano.
APPLICATION OF DISSOLVED PERUVIAN GUANO TO COLONIAL PRODUCE.
SUGAR CANE.—Dissolved Peruvian Guano produces strong and succulent canes, rich in crystallizable sugar, without detriment to the productive power of the land. From 3 to 4 cwts. of Dissolved Peruvian Guano per acre is a good dressing for Sugar Cane.
INDIAN CORN.—Three to 4 cwts. of Dissolved Peruvian Guano per acre exercises a powerful effect upon Indian Corn, and largely increases this crop.
RICE.—We should strongly recommend the use of 2 to 3 cwts. per acre for Rice, for, although irrigation is generally solely relied upon as a means of producing a good crop of Rice, there can be no doubt that, in addition to irrigation, 2 or 3 cwts. of Dissolved Peruvian Guano per acre will be highly beneficial.
TEA.—Judging from the limited experience at our command with regard to the manuring of Tea plantations, we confidently recommend it to planters, whose reports we shall be glad to receive.
COTTON.—The yield of Cotton has of late years been greatly increased by the use of artificial manures, containing a fair proportion of ammonia and much soluble phosphate of lime, potash, and other alkaline salts. Dissolved Peruvian Guano meets the requirements of the Cotton plant, inasmuch as it furnishes all the elements of fertility which are calculated to promote the luxuriant growth of the same. If the increase in quantity be made the chief object, 4 to 5 cwts. of Dissolved Peruvian Guano per acre will prove most advantageous; but if greater care be given to the fine quality of the Cotton, the use of 2 to 3 cwts. of Dissolved Peruvian Guano, together with 2 to 3 cwts. of mineral superphosphate, per acre, will be found to answer better.
OHLENDORFF & CO.,
OFFICES—110, FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.
WORKS—AT PLAISTOW (NEAR VICTORIA DOCK,) LONDON, E.C.
N.B.—In applying Dissolved Guano, and, indeed, all concentrated Artificial Manures, it is desirable to mix them with about twice their bulk of dry earth, sifted vegetable ashes, or similar substances, so as to secure an even distribution of the manure, and to prevent its coming into direct contact with the seed.
IT SHOULD ALWAYS BE KEPT DRY TO AVOID LOSS.
For further particulars, apply to
MEYER, ALABOR & Co.,
Hongkong.
tf 511 Hongkong, April 2nd, 1874.

Intimations.

LICK HOUSE,
(CORNER MONTGOMERY AND SUTTER STREETS,
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.
THE "LICK" offers unsurpassed accommodation for Tourists, being centrally located, and having horse cars for all parts of the city passing its door. Its rooms and suites are unequalled for comfort, while its Dining Hall is acknowledged to be the most elegant room of its kind in America, or the Continent. Its cuisine is second to no institution of its kind; every luxury of the season, prepared by the ablest of cooks, being daily placed on its tables. In fact, the "LICK" offers to the Tourist a home, where every attention is guaranteed for the comfort of its guests that the most careful judgment of experienced men, in their several callings, can afford. [3m 702

FOR SALE,
CAVITE CHEROOTS. Apply to
A. L. AGABEG, JR.
tf 689 Hongkong, 5th May, 1874.

WANTED, by a Respectable Young Man, a SITUATION in a Store, Warehouse, or Hotel. Speaks English, French, Spanish, and Italian, and has good references from the Colonies. Address, "D.E.L.," at the Office of this paper.
13d 690 Hongkong, 5th May, 1874.

AVISO.
VERIFICAR-SE-HA, nas salas do Club Lusitano de Hongkong, Quinta-feira 7 do corrente, as 9 horas da noite, a Manifestação de sentimento pela infausta morte do Patrono do referido Club, o Sr. Conselheiro José Rodrigues Coelho do Amaral; para cujo acto a Direcção tem a honra de convidar todos os Srs. Socios do Club Lusitano, bem como a Communidade Portugueza de Hongkong.
Roga-se aos Senhores Convidados se dignem apresentar-se em traje de rigoroso luto para o referido acto.
Club Lusitano, 4 de Maio de 1874.
O Secretario,
3d 694] F. C. P. DA SILVEIRA.

FOR SALE.
A STEAM-LAUNCH,
BUILT in Hongkong in 1871, in thorough working order, 52 ft. 5 in. long, 10 ft. beam, with a neat cabin above, capable of holding 20 persons. Draught of water, 3 ft. Complete, with Equipment of Anchors, Chains, &c., &c.
Also,
A Patent Fire-proof IRON SAFE,
By Chubb, London,
Measuring 5 ft. 5 in. high, 2 ft. 4 in. long, 3 ft. 6 in. wide.
For further particulars, apply to
L. A. DE GRACA,
Royal Hotel, Macao.
15d 622 Macao, 23rd April, 1874.

NOTICE.
ALL Claims against the Undersigned are requested to be sent in for payment on or before the 10th inst. All Debts due to the same are requested to be paid forthwith.
T. E. HAWKINS.
10d 689 Hongkong, 1st May, 1874.

NOTICE.
THE Undersigned being about to leave the Colony, begs to return his thanks to the Community of Hongkong and the Public generally for the [illegible] he has received during his residence [illegible] and begs to inform Mr. CHARLES WILLIAMS, who has taken over his Establishment, from this date.
T. E. HAWKINS,
Horse Repository,
Garden Road.
7d 670 Hongkong, 1st May, 1874.

NOTICE.
THE Undersigned begs to intimate to the Community of Hongkong and the Public generally that he has taken over Mr. HAWKINS' HORSE REPOSITORY, and hopes by strict attention to business to merit their Patronage and Support. All Horses, &c., intrusted to his care, on Livery, or otherwise, will be carefully attended to. All Horses carefully shod, and all business carried on as heretofore.
JAMES WILLIAMS,
Farrier, late Royal Artillery.
tf 671 Hongkong, 1st May, 1874.

NOTICE.
THE Registered Office of the HONGKONG AND CHINA BAKERY COMPANY, LIMITED, has been REMOVED this day to our premises on the Praya.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.,
General Managers.
1m 676 Hongkong, 1st May, 1874.

G. O. ROGERS, D.D.S.,
(Successor to Dr. V. D. COLLINS,)
DENTIST,
No. 7, ARBUTHNOT ROAD,
tf 247 Hongkong, 13th February, 1874.

JOHN SKINKER, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.
Sole Agent on the Pacific Coast for:
Winchester Repeating Arms and Ammunition, Du Pont's Blasting and Sporting Powder, Lake Superior and Pacific Fuse Company's Safety Fuse. [1y 721 May 8

A. MILLAR & CO.,
HOUSE, SHIP, AND STEAMBOAT PLUMBERS,
COPPERSMITHS & BRASSFOUNDERS.
No. 1, Queen's Road East and Nullah Lane,
Opposite H.M. Naval Dock Yard.
tf 387 Hongkong, 1st March, 1871.

BROWN, JONES & CO.,
UNDERTAKERS, &c.,
OFFICE—No. 9, HOLLYWOOD ROAD.
Memorial Stones and Monuments erected.
tf 137 Hongkong, 21st January, 1873.

THE OOSTERLING SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.
SPECIAL ATTENTION of Shippers is called to the low rates of premium charged for all steamer risks, besides which a brokerage of (33⅓) THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. is allowed by this Company on ALL INSURANCES.
SIEMSSEN & Co.,
Agents.
tf 270 Hongkong, 19th February, 1874.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $60,000 on any one
FIRST-CLASS RISK,
at Current Rates.
A RETURN OF TWENTY PER CENT. (20 %) will be made on the premium charged on all Insurances, such R

"THE CHRONICLE & DIRECTORY" FOR 1874.

NOW READY.

THIS Work, now in the TWELFTH year of its existence, is ready for delivery.

It has been compiled and printed at the *Daily Press* Office, as usual, from the best and most authentic sources, and no pains have been spared to make the work complete in all respects.

In addition to the usual varied and voluminous information, the value of the "CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY FOR 1874" has been further augmented by a

CHROMO-LITHOGRAPH OF A PLAN OF THE CITY OF CANTON, THE OREIGN SETTLEMENTS OF SHANGHAI,

A Chromo-Lithograph Plate of the NEW CODE OF SIGNALS IN USE AT THE PEAK;

also of THE VARIOUS HOUSE FLAG (*Designed expressly for this Work*) MAPS OF HONGKONG, JAPAN, and of the THE COAST OF CHINA ALSO, THE NEW CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE—HONGKONG;

besides other local information and statistics corrected to date of publication, tending to make this work in every way suitable for Public, Mercantile, and General Offices.

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Shanghai	" HALL & HOLTZ, KELLY & Co.
Hankow and River Ports	" HALL & HOLTZ and KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
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"	Messrs. BATES, HENDY & Co.
San Francisco	Mr. L. P. FISHER, 21, Merchants' Exchange.
New York	Messrs. S. M. PETTINGILL & Co 37, Park Row

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, MAY 6TH, 1874.

THE possibility of the war between Japan and Formosa resulting in the capture of the island by the latter, is now much talked of in China, and more especially by those in Hongkong. The island of Formosa, if under a proper system of Government, would unquestionably afford a valuable field for British commerce. Even the small results which have up to the present been brought about are sufficient to show what might be accomplished if the resources of the island were in any way properly developed. The wealth of the island is very great, but hitherto there has been no fair chance of developing it, as it has been so badly governed that scarcely any protection has been afforded to native or foreign enterprise in it. Our own relations with it have been hitherto very unsatisfactory. As a dependency of the Chinese Empire, the right to trade in it was conceded to us by treaty, but commercial enterprise has long been hampered by a system of restrictive monopolies, and on one memorable occasion it was only by main force that it was possible to secure the safety of foreign residents in consequence of the ill-feeling which had sprung up from our invading the trade hitherto exclusively in the hands of the Chinese. Formosa, in fact, presents to us the same aspect as China as a whole, but upon a smaller scale. It is a country capable of great material development, but is kept back by an impotent and venal system of government. There now appears to be a chance that a nation which has learnt the folly of the old-restrictive policy which China still pursues, may take the affairs of Formosa in hand, and it seems impossible to doubt that such a step would prove advantageous to our interests in every way. Japan has received from China the same treatment which she accords to every nation which has to deal with her, that is to say, she ignores her national responsibilities so soon as they begin to press upon her in any unpleasant way. She is the first to claim full international rights, when they are beneficial to her. She was by no means unwilling to have Wheaton's International Law translated for her benefit, and to seize every point set forth in it which might be in any way of use. But the moment she is asked to accept sovereign responsibilities as well as sovereign rights, she coolly declines the liabilities which attach to her, and tells the foreign nations whom she has aggrieved that if they wish for redress they had better go and seek it for themselves. Japan, being thus treated with regard to a severe outrage on her subjects in Formosa, now seeks to obtain satisfaction on the spot, and there can be no doubt that in doing so she practically strikes a direct blow at the national independence and sovereignty of China. If China is willing to leave the settlement of the affair to Japan, she practically gives up her jurisdiction over Formosa, and there seems very little ground to believe that she will have the courage to enter upon a war with a country such as Japan, which has of late years made such great strides in material improvements. Were she to attempt this, the likelihood is that Japan would come off the victor, and the risk is such that there is very little probability of the Chinese accepting it. The golden principle of action in China is to temporise—and in the present matter she has followed her natural instincts. She is not sensitive about national dignity, and if she can set the Japanese on to Formosa, which is too turbulent for own control, and having taught the natives and possibly her own officials a lesson which she is not strong enough to teach herself, can get the Japanese to retire upon certain terms, she will be rather pleased than otherwise at having managed to induce an outside nation to do the work she was incapable of performing herself. The Peking Government has over and over again acted upon this principle in deputing officials or perhaps some rubbishing gunboats to accompany foreign men-of-war to seek redress for outrages at a distance; and there would, therefore, appear a fair likelihood that she will allow the present matter to go by default and take the chance of settling it in some way after the Japanese have obtained satisfaction for themselves.

Should China, however, decide to act in this manner, it is clear that she will run a very great risk, and may find it by no means so easy to get the Japanese out of Formosa again as to allow them to enter it. If she abstain from resenting their action as an act of war upon herself, she will have given up her sovereign right to Formosa; as it is impossible for a nation to claim to hold a dependency without accepting the responsibility of its protection. This fact, together with the very old principle that "possession is nine points of the law," will make it extremely probable that the end of the present affair, if China do not take it up at once as a war upon herself, will be that Japan will annex the island, and that a very important change will be accomplished both as to China and as to foreign trade and relations with Formosa. It is with the latter that we are, of course, more immediately concerned, and it is difficult to come to any other conclusion than that the annexation of Formosa by Japan would be in every way beneficial to our commercial interests. That Japan possesses more effective means of internal government than China, and is far better able to maintain order and to further the material development of a country, is shown by what has taken place in Japan itself—and that she would be willing to place foreign commerce upon an advantageous footing is proved by the liberal construction she has put upon the treaty, and the desire she has shown to adopt European civilization as her standard. The annexation of Formosa by Japan would thus be a material benefit to foreign nations, and would doubtless be especially advantageous to trade at the Southern ports of China, and especially at Hongkong, through which a large portion of the Formosa trade has to pass. It would, therefore, certainly not seem to be the policy of foreign nations to interfere in any way with the course of events. The difficulty with which China has to contend is one entirely of her own seeking, and we have received so little gratitude from her by aiding her in former political difficulties—such for example as the Taiping Rebellion—that there is little to induce us to repeat such a policy. We should clearly have nothing to gain, and possibly might have much to lose by interfering in the matter.

About 1,800 chests of Malwa Opium were shipped by the mail steamer for this port and Shanghai from Calcutta, we have the following:—Result of the 5th Opium Sale—Patna, Rs. 1,215 per chest, and Benares, Rs. 1,236 per chest.

Yesterday morning, the steamship *Legislator* was towed to the Whampoa Dock, and the steamship *Namoa* returned from the Aberdeen Dock.

The stocks of Opium at Shanghai on the 26th April, were as follow:—Malwa 1,982½ chests, Patna 1,201 chests, Benares 644 chests, and Persian 28 chests.

The steamship *Nizam* will bring our next English mails, after which the steamship *Zambesi*, which left Bombay on the 4th instant, is expected with the mails from home to 17th ultimo, and is due here on 26th instant.

It will be noticed that the performance of the Chiarini Circus this evening, is to be under the patronage of H. E. the Governor, who will be present, and that the programme has been specially selected. We are glad to hear that H. E. has expressed much gratification at witnessing the performance, and has courteously presented little Emilie Rowland with a small foal, the only one we believe that has been reared in the Colony.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

May 5th.

Present:—

H.E. the GOVERNOR.
Hon. J. G. AUSTIN, Colonial-Secretary.
" Sir J. SMALE, Chief-Justice.
" T. C. HAYLLAR, Acting Attorney-General.
" C. MAY, Acting Colonial-Treasurer.
" W. H. ALEXANDER.
" JAS. WHITTALL.
" R. ROWETT.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

EMIGRATION.

The Acting ATTORNEY-GENERAL further explained this Ordinance in committee, pointing out for the benefit of some non-official members who were not present at last meeting, that the present Ordinance was only a consolidation of the law as existing and did not alter it. There was one alteration of some importance which had been introduced since the first reading. The power of issuing a warrant of arrest was originally vested in the police Magistrates, the draft Ordinance thus following that for the Polynesian Islands, which was stringent, and in which the power of arrest was vested in a variety of officers naval and others, and also in the Magistrates. But such powers in cases of this kind were of an important character, and it was considered that cases might arise in which it would be impossible to reasonably satisfy a magistrate that grounds existed for their exercise, and it was considered that the spirit of the original instructions would be adhered to by vesting the power of issuing warrants of arrest only in H.E. the Governor. He was possessed of other great powers and discretion in regard to such cases, and could at once order the vessel's release if there seemed to be reason for doing so. This was the only material deviation from the original draft, and with this explanation he would recommend that the reading of the Ordinance in Committee be proceeded with.

After the bill had been read, His Excellency moved that it pass; and this was agreed to.

His EXCELLENCY then said, before adjourning the Council *sine die*, he would take the opportunity of saying that he was himself personally, and he was sure the public ought to be, under very great obligations to the Acting Attorney-General for simplifying and consolidating what had been a very troublesome matter.—The magistrates and others had hitherto felt it so, and the Act just passed he was sure would be a great relief and boon to the public, and he again expressed his great obligations to Mr. Hayllar for having taken it in hand.

The Council was then adjourned *sine die*.

Tight lacing is said to be a public benefit, because it kills off the foolish girls, and leaves the wise ones to grow into women.

Josh Billings says that "Diogenes hunted in the daytime for an honest man, with a lantern; if he had lived in these times, he would have needed the bed lito of a lokomotiff."

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

5th May.

BEFORE THE HON. C. MAY.

SPURIOUS COINS.

P. C. Tomkin No. 93, charged a hawker of sundries collected by marine hawkers, with having a stall in lower Lascar-row for the sale of his goods without a license, and with having in his possession fifty-two spurious coins from the dies of Spanish half-dollars and Spanish quarter-dollars, being the exact counterpart, made from lead.

Mr. May said that marine hawkers had no licenses, though it was under discussion whether they should not be forced to have them.

Complainant said that defendant was not a marine hawker, but he was a man who sold useful articles collected by marine hawkers.

Mr. Gerrard, chief clerk of the Registrar-General's office, who happened to be in court, said that such people had no hawkers' marine licenses, as there were none granted. If he held any it should be a marine store license.

Defendant said that he bought the coins from a man named Ho-wing-kee, who bought them at Mr. Armstrong's auction.

Ho-wing-kee said he bought forty of these coins and some napkins from Mr. Armstrong's Auction for 25 cents.

The coins produced shewed holes as though they had been intended as tablets to affix to merchandise, and it being settled that it would be impossible to pass them on any body as coins, the defendant was discharged, and the coins were confiscated.

BREACH OF ORDINANCE.

Mr. Gerrard, chief clerk in the Registrar-General's office, summoned a European for neglecting to register the birth of his child by a China girl under his protection, born on the 24th February, 1873, the charge being brought under Section VIII. Ordinance 7 of 1872.

Complainant said that he did not consider the defendant wilfully evaded the law, and he believed he did not know he was breaking it till he was informed of the fact.

Defendant pleaded ignorance of what was required of him under the circumstances, and was fined $1.

SUPREME COURT.

5th May.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE MR. JUSTICE BRAMSTON.

HUMPHREYS *v.* O'TOOLE, $26.—Mr. Holmes appeared for plaintiff. Mr. Sutton said goods amounting to the sum claimed had been supplied to defendant.—Judgment for plaintiff.

LEONG-A-LONG *v.* LEONG-A-CHEONG, $200.—Mr. Holmes appeared for plaintiff; defendant did not appear. The amount had been lent on a promissory note, and his Honour gave judgment for plaintiff with immediate execution.

MARLOS *v.* BUTT, $72.50.—Mr. Wotton appeared for defendant.—Plaintiff said that on the 5th January last, he lent the defendant $65.50, and he now claimed this amount with interest at the rate of 12 per cent.—Defendant said he made an application to plaintiff for the loan of $50. He got a bill stamped, and went away to get it filled up. He returned with it for $72.50, saying that was for percentage. Witness remonstrated, and ultimately plaintiff agreed to give him $70, and charge $2.50 for interest. The bill was signed, but afterwards plaintiff refused to give him the money, considering that the security was inadequate. Nothing more was said about the matter at the time, and he thought the bill had been destroyed. Subsequently, however, plaintiff presented the bill and said he would accept $40 in settlement. Witness repudiated the whole affair, and then the claim was brought against him. Plaintiff then called S. E. Goodman, and he said that he saw plaintiff hand over some money to defendant on the 15th January, but could not say how much. In reply to Mr. Wotton, he said it might have been bank notes, or it might have been a piece of paper.

Samuel James, declared, said he remembered the plaintiff bringing a promissory note to Mr. Moore's shop, he thought it was no business of his whom it claimed money from. The note he saw was in three halves (*sic.*) The one produced was not it. He remembered on the race course writing out an order on Mr. Moore for Mr. Butt in favour of the plaintiff for $3.50.

promissory note being signed by him he would give judgment for the amount.

Mr. Wotton asked for time, as the defendant was not in a position to pay all at once.

His Honour ordered the amount to be paid in three instalments, the first forthwith; in default of either, execution to be made at once.

PANG-YONG-PO AND OTHERS *v.* S. ROZARIO, $67.—This was a claim of $62, on a promissory note, and $5, for the writing of a lawyer's letter.

Defendant denied anything about $5 on a lawyer's letter. He admitted only $62.

Plaintiff could not prove his claim of $5, and his Honour disallowed it.

His Honour said the promissory note was for two instalments, he could only give judgment for $31. The other $31 was not due till the 10th instant.

LOOK-A-YIN *v.* W. H. SMITH, $11.00.—This was a claim for new clothes supplied to the defendant.

The defendant admitted $9, said the plaintiff was willing to accept it at the Home, had he had the money in hand then, but he told him to come the next morning, and instead he received a summons unnecessarily; besides the money had not been owing one week. He had the money on the next morning.

Mr. D. H. Sim, also residing at the Sailors' Home, proved that defendant told the plaintiff to come on the next morning.

His Honour gave judgment for the $11, and ordered that as plaintiff had been rather hasty in getting out the summons, he would pay half the costs.

E. NOORDIN *v.* T. I. BOWLER, $21.60.—This was a claim for one month's rent of house No. 26, Hollywood-road.

Defendant denied the debt, said Mr. Rose held the lease, and he only occupied a part with Mr. Rose. He was willing to pay Mr. Rose half a month's rent. He did intend taking over the lease from Mr. Rose for the expiring term, but as he could not get possession of the house at the time agreed to, he refused to take it over, and wrote to the plaintiff to that effect. He left on the 14th ultimo.

Plaintiff rested his claim on the fact that the house was turned over as the lease showed, and Mr. Rose shewed that he turned over the lease to the defendant, though he remained in it himself till the last of April he considered that the house belonged to defendant.

Defendant said Mr. Rose turned him out on the 14th ultimo.

His Honour told the defendant that as he had signed the lease from the 16th March for six months, he would have to give judgment for the full amount.

JOHN SCARTH *v.* PAUL EHLERS, $440.—This was a claim under foreign attachment, and will come on on Tuesday next.

SHANGHAI RACES.

(*N. C. Daily News.*)

SECOND DAY.

Tuesday, 28th April, 1874.

It was better yesterday than even on Monday, and not a few sun-hats were to be seen in the enclosure, instead of the more orthodox "toppers" that had ruled on the previous day.

The racing was again good, producing some fast time, and one or two startling surprises. The race for the Shanghai Cup was, we believe, the fastest on record for China ponies. Mudjekeewis disappointed a good many backers in this race, but he had a bad start; otherwise, judging from the way he came up at the finish, he would have had a chance notwithstanding his 7lbs. penalty for winning the Criterion. Glencoe was made a hot favourite for the Derby after his yesterday's running, and was bought at heavy prices in Monday night's lottery. Sincere, however, upset the pot easily, thereby justifying our remark about his failure in the Griffins. The cheering was immense as Mr. Stead's colours passed the post, and the noble owner was "chaired" to the Stand with an energy that threatened to annihilate him in the midst of victory. Glencoe's backers, however, were revenged in the next race, where Pepin upset an equally boiling pot on Sincere.

1.—THE SHANGHAI CUP.—Value, Tls. 75. For all China Ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Winners of *one race* in China or Hongkong since 1st October, 1873, 7lbs. extra; two or more races, 10lbs. extra. Entrance, Tls. 5.—Half a mile.

Mr. Baldenton's grey Saxon, 10st. 8lb....1
" Swell's grey Characteus, 10st. 12lb....2
" Major's dun Roanoke, 10st. 5lb.....3

Seven ponies started, and got away at the first attempt. Saxon and Characteus made the running, the latter with a slight lead till nearing the Bellevue, when Saxon's rider urged him ahead and won one of the prettiest finishes of the meeting by a length clear. Roanoke and Mudjekeewis came with a fine rush at the last, but failed to reach the leaders. The latter was favourite at starting, and might have done better but for a bad start.—Time, 58½s. Betting even on Mudjekeewis; Characteus however running him close as favourite.

2.—THE SHANGHAI DERBY.—A Sweepstakes of Tls. 15 each, with Tls. 100 added. For all China Ponies being *bona fide* Griffins at date of entry. First Pony to receive 75 per cent.; second Pony, 15 per cent.; third Pony, 10 per cent. Weight, 10st. 7lbs. One mile and a half.

Mr. Stead's grey Sincere.....1
" Jas. Dawson's grey Doubloon.....2
Lord Noscoore's grey Glencoe.....3
Mr. Field's grey Maron Glacé.....4

Seventeen came to the post, and got well away after two false starts—led the first time by Dictator, and the second by Silvercraft. The first time past the Stand Glencoe and Doubloon were leading, close followed by Benachie, and these places were preserved round the corner into the back straight. Doubloon then fell back and Sincere took his place, Benachie at the same time taking a slight lead. They need thus down the straight till near the Monument when Sincere took the lead and Benachie was beaten. Rounding into the straight for home, Sincere increased his lead, came away and von hands down by several lengths. Glencoe made a fine struggle opposite the Stand for second place, but failed to reach Doubloon by a head. Time, 3m. 15s. Glencoe was favorite at starting and was bought at heavy prices in the lotteries on Monday night. It will be seen that the three first ponies in this race were the same as for the Griffins, and the effect of the change of riders on Sincere justified the remark we made about his defeat for that race.

3.—THE BAR CUP.—Value, Tls. 100. Presented by the Lawyers of Shanghai, added to a Sweepstakes of Tls. 10 each. For all China Ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Winners of one race, 7lbs. extra; two or more races, 10lbs. extra.—One mile and a quarter.

Mr. O'Leary's grey Ravenshoe, 11st. 11lbs.. 1
" Rheubrick's grey Grindstone 10st 11lb 2
" Kushap's spotted Fellowcraft 10st 3lb 3

Only four came to the post. Fellowcraft started with a strong lead, Ravenshoe and Grindstone following him side by side round the corner. At the Stables, these two closed with the leader, and the three ran so down the back straight, Fellowcraft still with a slight lead. Ravenshoe then came out, and at the half mile post was leading by a length. On entering the straight, he was leading Grindstone by two lengths, the latter the same distance ahead of Fellowcraft; and these positions were maintained, Ravenshoe winning easily hands down. Tuscaloosa was out of it from the beginning.—Time, 2m. 46½s.

4.—THE MERCHANTS' CUP.—Value, Tls.—Presented by the Merchants of Shanghai. For China Ponies only. Winners in Hongkong or Shanghai, at or since the Autumn Meeting, 1873 5lbs. extra for each race won. Weight for inches as per scale. Entrance, Tls. 5.—Three-quarters of a Mile.

Mr. Fye's black Pepin 10st. 5lb.....1
" Stead's grey Sincere, 11st. 2lb.....2
" Dick's brown Gambler 10st. 11lb.....3

The start was delayed a long time by Twilight, who bolted with his rider in going to the post, and was only pulled up at the Stand after galloping round the course. This performance he repeated a second time, under precisely similar conditions, and somewhat damaged his chance in the effort. He was then turned round, and brought up successfully from the opposite direction. A good start was effected; Mudjekeewis jumped off with the lead, Sincere however close up, and the latter drew ahead in the first hundred yards. At the Monument he was still leading. On rounding the corner into the straight, the two were still racing together, with Pepin coming up on the inside. Mudjekeewis fell back on nearing the Stand, and Gambler took third place. In a fine race home, Pepin gradually drew away and won by two lengths; about three lengths between second and third.—Time, 1.33. —Sincere and Mudjekeewis were hot favourites at starting, and Pepin upset a tremendous pot. Mudjekeewis, in turn, was beat Saxon coming in in the order named.

5.—THE RACE CLUB CUP.—Value, Tls. 100. —For all China Ponies.—Weight for inches as per scale.—Winners at this Meeting of a Race of one mile or under, to carry 3lbs. extra; of over a mile, 7lbs. extra—penalties not accumulative.—Entrance, Tls. 5.—Two Miles.

Mr. Sheppard's black Souvenir, 10st. 11lb...1
" O Leary's grey Savernake, 10st. 5lb...2
" Major's grey Occola 10st. 5lb.....3

This was rather a hollow affair. Only four ponies started, Souvenir a strong favourite. Rusah jumped off with the lead, and at the Monument was 30 lengths ahead of the field. On passing the Stand he still held a long lead, all going easily: but the other ponies now drew up, and at the stables Savernake took the lead, Souvenir, however, directly after showing in advance, with Occola 3rd, and Rusah last. This position was maintained till the end, the ponies only increasing their distance from each other. Souvenir eventually won easily by 3 lengths, Occola a bad third, and Rusah nowhere.—Time, 4m. 34s.

6.—THE TSATLEE CUP.—Value, Tls.—Presented by some of the Silk Inspectors of Shanghai, added to a Sweepstakes of Tls. 10 each. For all China Ponies that have never won a race at or prior to this Meeting. Weight, 10st. for 13 hands; to give or take 6lbs. for every inch under or over. The winner to pay Tls. 50 to the fund.—One Mile.

Lord Noscoore's grey Glencoe, 10st. 3lb...1
Mr. Drakoir's spotted Spot White, 10st. 0lb.2
Mr. Granite's grey Chips, 9st. 8lb.....3

This was an easy win for Glencoe, who started with the lead, kept it throughout and won by 3 lengths. All the racing was for second place, West Barbary was close on the leader in running into the back straight, with Savernake 3rd. On nearing the Monument, Maron Glacé took second place, Glencoe steadily increasing his lead. On entering the home straight, Spot White and Chips came up, and had a short struggle which, however, ended in favour of the former, the ponies coming in about 3 lengths apart, in the order named. —Time, 2m. 9½s.

7.—THE HURDLE RACE.—A Sweepstakes of Tls. 10 each, with Tls. 50 added. For all China Ponies. Four Ponies to start from *bona fide* opposing stables, or no race. Weight for inches as per scale, with 7lbs. extra. To be run on the inside Course, over eight flights of hurdles.—About One Mile and a quarter.

Mr. Carmichael's dun Bintang, 10st. 12lbs....1
" Rheubrick's grey Pancharte, 11st. 1lb.....2
" Spynie's bay Serenader 10st. 12lbs.....3
" Walker's spotted Apollyon, 10st. 12lbs.....4

Trogolydon jumped off with the lead, which he held over the first hurdle. Apollyon, coming next, burst through instead of jumping, and threw his rider; Savernake 3rd and Bintang 4th. At the 2nd hurdle, Reindeer refused, and was also out of the race. At the 3rd, Bintang had a good lead, Pancharte 2nd, and Serenader 3rd, all taking their leaps very prettily. On nearing the 7th hurdle, the two latter closed somewhat on the leader, but failed to reach him, and the three came in in the order named, Bintang winning easily, having cleared everything; Pancharte knocked down his 7th hurdle and came in 4 or 5 lengths behind the winner; Serenader, who had also taken his jumps well, evidently lacked pace to compete with the two first ponies.—Time, 2m. 27½s. Betting even on the Bintang, Pancharte second favourite.

DETERIORATION OF SILK.

The Shanghai Chamber of Commerce have caused the following report to be circulated, in English and Chinese:—

Shanghai, 13th April, 1874.

In June 1872, this Chamber caused to be printed for circulation among Chinese Silk Merchants, a Report from the Council of the Association of Silk Merchants at Lyons. In this, it was pointed out how greatly the future of China Silk was endangered by careless and bad reeling and false packing; and Chinese Merchants were earnestly warned that, unless some reforms were made in these respects, their Silk must be driven out of consumption or be greatly reduced in value.

Unfortunately, the advice which was then given in the interests of both Chinese and Foreigners, has been totally neglected, and the reeling and packing of the crop has been even worse in 1872 and 1873 than in 1871. The result has been what was then predicted, that China Silk has fallen in value very heavily, and to a far greater extent than that of other countries.

The increasing production of Silk has caused a fall of 10 to 15 per cent. on well-reeled descriptions, such as those of Europe and Japan; but China Silk, instead of declining in the same proportion, has fallen in value 25 to 40 per cent., because it has been too dangerous and unsaleable an article for speculators to touch, and its unattractive quality has made it the drug of the Silk trade.

This great depreciation has of course entailed most severe losses on both Chinese and Foreign Silk Merchants, and the Chamber again earnestly urges the former to impress on the Chinese reelers and packers the absolute necessity of more careful and honest preparation, and to insist most emphatically on their observance of the following points:

That they reel more slowly and carefully, so as to produce Silk of a much finer and more even size;

That they abstain from reeling double Cocoons along with single ones, which is the principal cause of foulness and bad winding;

That they discontinue the practice of packing coarse, uneven and foul Skeins in the inside of good messes and books; as also of reeling Chinoom and other Taysaams as Teatlee;

That in preparing Re-reeled and Thrown Silks, they do not load them with Sugar, Oil, &c., to increase their weight.

From England, France and Italy, there come continual complaints that China Silk cannot be used on account of its coarse size and foulness, and manufacturers are driven to use Cotton and Woollen staples for Trim, instead of the China Silks which were formerly employed for that purpose.

From America, there are even louder complaints of the miserable quality of the China Re-reeled Silks, of their bad winding, and excessive loss in weight when boiled off.

If these careless and fraudulent practices be continued, China Silk must fall till lower in price, or still further lose its place in consumption; if, on the other hand, the Chinese will return to their former careful and honest system of reeling, it is certain that their Silk will very soon recover its character, and that a good and healthy trade will result, to the benefit alike of Chinese and Foreigners.—*Daily News.*

PEKING.

(*N. C. Daily News.*)

Our Peking correspondent writes:—The Emperor returned from the Western Tombs on the 17th. During his absence from the City the Peking *Gazette* was published only every alternate day. The new number of the Peking magazine will contain the first article, by Mr. Wade, on "the audience." The *Peruvians* are likely to leave this in a few days and repair to Tientsin. I hear that Li Hung-chang has been deputed by the government to arrange a treaty with them. Li was with the Emperor, and will shortly return to Tientsin. Mr. Otin, the Spanish Chargé d'Affaires has arrived, with his suite. The examinations for the Doctorate take place here in a few days, and masters of arts from all the 18 provinces are flocking in. The chief reason why Wensiang remains in private at present, is not that he is so indisposed but that he does not wish to be appointed one of the examiners, which he would otherwise almost certainly be. It is very hard work, and from the careless manner in which it was done last year, it resulted in a number of degradations, chief among which was that of the President of the Board of Punishment. We have heard nothing of the Corean revolution, to which I see you refer. The Peking Races take place on Monday and Tuesday next. Mr. Henderson of Tientsin has returned from a long trip into the south of Chihli prospecting for iron. He has found coal, iron and limestone of the best quality and in great quantity. There is just a chance of their being worked, as they are far enough away from the Fengshui of the Capital. Messrs Hill and Hamill leave here to-morrow for Shanghai, without having effected anything definite regarding the dredging of the bar at Weesung, though matters are said to be "moving." It is rumoured that Mr. Hart will visit Shanghai in June. These last three weeks the weather has been very windy at Peking, and as no rain has yet fallen here, this year, the dust flying in the air in the main thoroughfares all day long, is extremely disagreeable to people moving out of doors. Shortly after daylight, this morning, I saw two large flocks of wild geese flying north.—April 18th.

YOKOHAMA.

The *Japan Gazette* expresses an opinion that it is in contemplation after all to give up the Formosa expedition and to send the forces to the Corea.

From the same paper, we take the following:—

Our information from Tokei is that more of the Ministers have resigned. There is a very decided feeling of interest, amounting almost to anxiety, amongst officials to-day, such as we have never seen before; and whatever may have occurred in the Daijo-kuan, or whatever may have led to it, it is manifest that the "situation" is one of much difficulty.

There is a talk of an Exhibition to be held at Niigata, the open port on the Western coast of Japan, this spring. This is indeed to call little things by big names. It is to be held in a tea-house! a native hotel! But it shews the spirit that is in the people.

The Mikado has had his time sufficiently occupied by the Formosan expedition, and has not made any public appearances since our last.

The Empress spent the afternoon of the 9th instant, at Hama-Go-Ten, where a few ladies of rank were invited to join her.

The Saga rebellion has been ended by the capture of Yeto Shimpei, who became its leader almost by chance; certainly not by choice. His capture was followed by his decapitation and the exposure of his head.

At a reception given by the Mikado to General Le Gendre on the eve of his expected departure to Formosa, His Majesty presented him with the sword ordinarily worn by himself. Probably such an honour as this has not previously been accorded to a foreigner. General Le Gendre was the principal adviser of the government in the Formosan Expedition, and was to have accompanied it, had it been carried out.

NAGASAKI.

The rebel leader Yeto, who was sent to Saga after his apprehension at Shikoku, was decapitated at the former place on the 12th April by order of Fushimi-no-min. Eleven more of the leaders have also been executed there, but as Yeto and Shima were the principals in the insurrection, their heads were afterwards exposed to public view for three days.

A shot has been found near to the house of a farmer named Motojiro, residing in the village of Sato, at Urakami. Some mystery, at present unexplained, is attached to the circumstance, and the people of the village appear to have been under the impression that it came from the gun of H. B. M.'s gun-boat *Dwarf*, which was fired at noon on the 11th inst. It was taken by the farmer Motojiro to the government office, and an official letter has been sent by the native authorities to H. B. M.'s Consul, asking him to take the proper steps to make enquires into the matter. The result of the investigation has been to show that had the gun in question contained a shot it must have gone through one of the houses on the Oura bund, and passed in quite a different direction to what it is reported to have been found.

A telegram received here, on the 14th April from Tokio, states that the Japanese expeditionary force now on its way to Formosa may be expected to arrive at Nagasaki very shortly. Saigo, first assistant Minister of the army department accompanies it. The P. M. steamer *New York* has been engaged to convey troops down to that place, and we hear that she is expected to arrive here *en route*, on Monday or Tuesday, next with eight battalions of troops, who go to demand redress for the murder of the Loo Choo mariners who were wrecked some time ago, and afterwards killed by the Formosa people. The Japanese men-of-war *Nisin kan* and *Teibo-kan* have arrived here during the week from Tokio, and another one is expected shortly. It is said that these vessels will accompany the *New York* to Formosa.

H. B. M.'s gunboat *Dwarf*, which left this port on the afternoon of 11th April, for the purpose of searching for any traces of the remainder of the crew of the British schooner *City of Niagara*, returned again on Thursday last, after an unsuccessful trip. Mr. J. J. Quin, of H. B. M.'s Template, and Mr. Interpreter Takesta, of the Japanese Foreign Office at this port, conducted the enquiries, and Mr. J. F. Mitchell, the owner, also went out in the vessel. Several islands were visited, viz:—Goto Taiho, Minon-sima, Kosiki-sima, and Sakitsu bay, at Amakusa, but no information could be obtained nor were any traces found at them, and it is to be feared that they have all been lost.

A notification withdrawing the prohibition against the exportation of copper coin has been made public by the government. In future it will be allowed to be exported the same as gold and silver coin.—*Express.*

ARRIVAL OF THE PACIFIC MAIL.

The P. M. S. S. *Great Republic*, Captain H. L. Howard, arrived yesterday, bringing dates from San Francisco to the 1st April. We take the following items from the *Alta California*:—

AMERICAN NEWS.

FIRE IN ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, March 20th.

The machine shops of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company, covering nearly the whole block bounded by Summit and Compton avenues and Chotean avenue and Poplar streets, were burned to-night. A large number of valuable patterns were destroyed, and three locomotives badly damaged. Loss, $100,000; fully covered by insurance in Eastern companies.

REMAINS OF THE SIAMESE TWINS CLAIMED BY THEIR CHILDREN—NO SPECULATION TO BE INDULGED IN.

PHILADELPHIA, March 21st.

The children of the deceased Siamese twins have arrived in this city to claim the bodies of their fathers, and will return home with the remains this evening. They deny the report that the family intend to make a speculation out of the remains. They evince much filial feeling, and it is to be hoped that the correction of the report may be as wide-spread as the publication of the false statement has been. They expressed evident sympathy about the report that a Commissioner went South with a large sum of money to bargain with the widows. They said this report was generally credited in their section, and all they could say could not disabuse the minds of their friends and neighbors on the subject. They desired Doctors Pancoast and Allen to give them a formal written statement in denial of these rumors, and, if necessary, that it be published.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN THE MASSACHUSETTS STATE PRISON.

CHARLESTOWN, MASS., March 21st.

At about 10 a.m. to-day a fire broke out in the State Prison, in this city, and soon communicated with the lumber yard, the material in which was soon in flames, defying all exertions to suppress them. A second alarm was sounded, and the Fire Departments of Charlestown and Boston came to the scene. In the meantime the fire spread rapidly. At 1 p.m. the complete destruction was probable. All the workshops containing combustible materials were endangered.

When it was known that the Prison was on fire, a large police force was sent to the scene to preserve order among the convicts during the progress of the fire. Efforts were made by some of the desperate prisoners to escape the Prison being entirely shut out to all outsiders, except firemen.

The exact extent of the fire is unknown, but it is reported that several of the workshops, with all their contents, were destroyed. Huge volumes of smoke are still rising. It is reported that the fire was of an incendiary origin. The loss no doubt will be very heavy. The police and guard experienced great difficulty in preventing a mutiny among the convicts.

THE TUCKERS MANUFACTURING WORKS DESTROYED.

BOSTON, March 21st.

By the fire in Charlestown to-day, all the workshops occupied by the Tucker Manufacturing Company were destroyed. The stock consisted of gas fixture, bronze goods, etc. The Company's loss will reach $200,000; insured for only $100,000.

Warden Chamberlain has called a meeting of the Prison Inspectors, which will be held to-morrow, when arrangements will be made for the protection of prisoners.

IMPORTANT MEETING OF THE BROTHERHOOD OF LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERS.

CLEVELAND, OHIO, March 24th.

A number of Delegates have arrived to attend the Special Convention of the Grand International Digision of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, which will be held to-morrow, and which will doubtless be an exceedingly lively affair. The design is to conduct proceedings in secret, but it is understood that the question of upholding or repudiating the action of Grand Chief Engineer Wilson, in opposing strikes which have taken place, will be considered in addition to the advisability of ordering a general strike, if the occasion demands it. The future action of the Convention will be of importance to the interests of the entire nation.

[illegible] made to elevate First Grand Assistant Engineer B. L. Green to the highest office in his Order, the brotherhood deposing Wilson. It is alleged that Green, in a printed card, which has been widely circulated among the members of the Order, denounces Wilson in no mild terms as an enemy of the brotherhood. The developments will be awaited with interest.

A WOMAN AND THREE CHILDREN BURNED TO DEATH.

NEW YORK, 25th March.

About three o'clock this morning, a fire broke out in the large tenement-house on Third avenue, between One-hundred-and-forty-first and One-hundred-and-forty-second streets. The firemen worked heroically to get out eleven families from the doomed edifice. From two hundred and fifty to three hundred persons were saved in their night-clothes, etc. It was believed all the inmates had left the building, but just as the flames reached the fourth floor, it was ascertained that Mary Burns, with her three children, aged nine, seven and five years, were missing. A desperate effort was made to save them, but without avail. Two firemen and several officers were badly scorched in trying to save them, and when they fought their way back to the street, there was great excitement among those saved, including Mr. Burns, the husband of Mrs. Burns. It was with difficulty that the husband was prevented from rushing into the flames and meeting an awful death. The flames were subdued at 6.30 a.m. Mrs. Burns' body was discovered at 8 a.m., charred. The bodies of the children have not yet been discovered.

A RIGHTEOUS REGULATION.

TRENTON, (N. J.) March 26th.

The following was introduced in the Assembly this afternoon: Whereas, it is represented that members of this House are in the habit of voting on bills and resolutions in which they are individually interested as officers, agents and employé of corporations, without due regard to the public welfare, and that said practice has become a great public evil, therefore:

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of New Jersey: First—That any member of the Legislature who shall, after the passage of this Act, vote on any

sion, notwithstanding the failure of Mr. Butt's amendment to the address.

BATTLE OF BILBAO.

MADRID, March 26th.

A desperate engagement was fought yesterday before Bilbao. The Republican army under the command of Marshal Serrano, attacked the Carlists at six o'clock in the morning and met with a stubborn resistance. The battle was kept up all day and was only stopped by the approach of night, when the Republicans encamped on the position they had captured from the Royalists. The loss of the National troops was 470 men. General Loma commanded the centre and General Primo de Rivera the right. It is probable the battle will be renewed to-day.

THE ATTACK ON BILBAO RENEWED.

LONDON, March 26th.

A *Times* special from Madrid states that Marshal Serrano renewed the attack on the Carlists before Bilbao, at 5 a.m., yesterday. At 1 p.m., the Marshal telegraphed to Madrid that the fighting was obstinate on both sides, but that the advantages were with his troops.

LONDON, 26th March.

The troopship *Himalaya* has arrived at Portsmouth from the Gold Coast, with the Royal Marines and the Rifle Brigade.

A TELEGRAPHIC CONGRATULATION.

MADRID, March 26th.

The Minister of War has telegraphed the congratulations of the Cabinet to Serrano.

LONDON, March 26th.

A Vienna telegram to the *Daily News* reports that Emperor Francis Joseph will visit Naples, where he will meet the King of Italy and accompany him to Turin.

SPRING MEETING STEEPLE CHASE.

At the Liverpool Spring meeting to-day the grand steeple chase was won by Reugny, six years old; Chimney Sweep second, and Merlin third. Twenty horses ran. The betting was two to one against Reugny, and five to one against Chimney Sweep, and fifty to one against Merlin.

BISMARCK IN A PRECARIOUS POSITION.

LONDON, March 27th, 5 a. m.

A special to the *Standard* from Berlin says the reports regarding Prince Bismarck's illness are discouraging. The patient is in a state of great prostration.

THE REMAINS OF DR. LIVINGSTONE EN ROUTE FOR ENGLAND.

LONDON, March 27th.

The *Daily Telegraph* announces that the remains of Dr. Livingstone were embarked on the steamer on the 23d instant, and are now on the way to England.

TROUBLE BETWEEN ROUMANIA AND TURKEY.

LONDON, March 28th.

It is reported that there is trouble between Roumania and Turkey, growing out of the action of the former in fixing a customs tariff with European powers.

VICTOR EMANUEL HASTENS TO EXPLAIN TO AUSTRIA.

ROME, March 28th.

It is reported that King Victor Emanuel burnt an address sent to him from a number of citizens of Trieste, because it contained hostile sentiments toward Austria, and that he will send to the Austrian Government a formal disavowal of sympathy with the address.

DR. KENEALY'S DEFENCE OF HIMSELF.

The following letter to the *Evening Standard* from Dr. Kenealy has been published:—

"The prosecutors of the defendant having for the present succeeded in destroying him, are now engaged in private and in public to overwhelm his counsel in ruin. I said in my speech that I knew I should make a thousand deadly personal enemies by my advocacy of my client, but that fact should not deter me from doing what I thought just in his defence. The prediction has been realised. There are persons of great political and social power—lords, ladies, and priests—who have vast influence in the press, and who are exercising that influence for my destruction. I trust, however, to the honesty and sense of the right among the great English people, who will never allow me to be crushed except for good cause, and if that good cause exists I can, of course, have no complaint to make. But I assert that those persons cannot affectionate my ruin without at the same time performing an act of crying wrong against myself, and utterly emasculating and enslaving the bar, as they have already converted trial by jury into a farce, and have brought general contempt upon the administration of the law.

"The reign of terror which began when men were fined and imprisoned for advocating the Claimant's cause is now continued against me and my profession, which it is sought to awe into Oriental suppleness and servility. Fines and imprisonments without a jury are new to us in England, and are in direct violation of Magna Charta; in certain cases magistrates have such powers given to them by statute, but it requires a statute to give them. The Court of Queen's Bench claimed and exercised this despotic power, and muzzled all England for ten months. Happily we are now free, and can speak and write of its proceedings without fear of Holloway. Parliament will probably be consulted on the subject, and great will be its responsibility to the people if it do not clip the wings of this growing bird of prey. In my opinion, it is the Star Chamber revived, and so I told the court. It was exercised in all cases against the friends of the defendant, and never against his foes. You remember that when I twice brought the *Times* before the court, it was decided that it had slightly erred indeed, but deserved no punishment, and the reporter was blandly advised to be a better boy for the future; while the editor of the *Cheltenham Chronicle*, a poor and powerless gentleman, was fined £150, and would have been sent to prison but for the condition of his health and the state of his family. This to some seemed as if there were one law for the rich and another for the poor, and the language of our glorious Shakespeare was pictured before us all—'That in the captain's but a choleric word which in the soldier is rank blasphemy.' I myself, indeed, was accused of 'blasphemy' by my Lord Chief Justice, because I ventured to suggest that there were certain laws in this case propounded by the prosecutors which made one think of 'the laws of hell'—an idea borrowed from Lord Coke, as I showed the next day; but Coke being a cupcain met with no rebuke, while I, being only a private, was summarily denounced. I am willing, however, to suffer any censure for adopting the language of that luminary of the law; and I console myself that I have not been the first who has suffered injustice on this earth, when *I read over in Luke xviii.* the story of that judge 'which feared not God, neither regarded man,' but who did wrong to gratify the vengeance of a woman on her adversaries.

"I am accused—of what? Of treating the bench with contempt, and of being, consequently, liable to punishment. If I treated the bench with contempt, why did it not punish me at the time? Why did it not rebuke, or check, or stop me? It was competent to the court to prevent me from proceeding until I had made an apology, if I had done wrong. Why did it not warn me against the tone I adopted? Was it fair to me to lie by and suffer me to go on, and then fall on me with an avalanche of abuse when I could neither explain, apologise, nor reply? I leave this question to the people of England. It was no want of the will to injure which made the court spare me—that has been well shown by its abuse. Why then did it not act? Why does it seek to throw the odium of punishment on the Chancellor, or the benchers, when it could, as it says, have punished me itself and at once? Why did it not, when the case was over, and when that defendant was taken to prison, before the Court broke up, call upon me for an apology, and punish me if I refused? All this, it says, it had power to do. I will tell you why it did not do so. Because I have committed no contempt; because the court sitting as the court, could not judicially say so, but it seeks now to shift on an individual or on a body of benchers, the serious responsibility of doing in a fole and corner, that which it ventured not itself to do before the world in open forum. Upon this I appeal from those judges and my newspaper critics to my countrymen at large, and I feel certain there will be but one answer, and that will be for me.

"I am accused of using violent language against certain parties. This charge comes well from the friends of Lord Coleridge, whose language in the Common Pleas will ever be remembered; from the side of Mr. Hawkins, whose denunciation of perjury and corruption against nearly all the witnesses for the defence came up to that of his predecessor. And against whom was that denunciation directed? Against Lady Tichborne, crazed, demented, or fraudulently wicked, against her grandson, whom she fondly loved, against Mr. Bulpett, and Miss Braine, and Mr. Onslow, and Mr. Wheeley, and Lord Rivers, and Mr. Spofforth and myself; and hundreds of others, who were openly accused of knowingly supporting a lie and an imposture. Not one word or rebuke for this from the court, or from the priests who libel us in the newspapers. But because I censured some half-dozen persons I am attacked in the foulest manner, and you, sir, have used your powerful pen that I might be swept out of my profession and be undone.

"It is false, as laid at my door, that I charged 'the counsel, the solicitors, everybody, as being engaged in a foul conspiracy.' So far from having done so, I did the very reverse, as my assailant must have known. I made it a point to except counsel and the solicitors to the Treasury, as appears in my speech. I did not except one certain solicitor who has made himself specially active; and I did say that the detectives had acted badly, and that certain witnesses who had received large sums of money, or who were otherwise suspicious, were not to be believed. The number of those witnesses I can count on my fingers; and I claim a right to say what I have said, because in my judgment there existed grounds for my assertion, as exhibited at the trial. But nearly all my 280 witnesses were charged with fraud, perjury, and corruption. I went out of my way to spare Lady Radcliffe, though a most villanous construction was at one time sought to be placed on certain questions which put to her as to where she was at certain dates. The moment that construction was put to me, I repudiated it in open court—I may say with horror, and the bench expressed its gratification. 'Villain of the piece' was applied to one of the witnesses; it is true; the Chief Justice, to my surprise, chases himself with that person. I cannot congratulate his lordship on the association. If the phrase which I used was too strong, I am sorry for it. If a married man seduces away the wife of his friend from her home, where he has been a welcome guest, what name does he deserve? The judge, from the bench, where he represents the pure and spotless majesty of England, and whose own chaste and irreproachable career I should have thought would make him look with abhorrence on the crime of adultery, represents it almost as a trivial offence—palliates, excuses. I will not say almost defends it. If I had done this, I might well dread the disapprobation of my fellow men. If Stonyhurst has threatricals, where, to use the language of the Rev. Mr. Fitzsimon (Trial, page 892), 'the female characters are either omitted, or if they cannot be omitted, are put into male parts'; and where this transformation, according to the reverend gentleman, caused him 'to have heard things in plays that I myself personally would have omitted' (page 891), and 'some things that seemed to me a little indelicate, or leading on young minds and imaginations to bad things' (*ibid*)—if these things happened there, and produced adulteries and seductions in after-life, was I wrong in saying that their tendency was to corrupt? What name do they deserve? I should myself have been an unfaithful and unjust steward to my client, if I had not pointed them out as having probably given him the first inclination to immorality which ended as he alleged. If the *Bella* went down all of a sudden in the month o' April, having been insured a few days before for £18,000, is it so monstrous to suggest that she may have been unfairly used? I should like to hear Mr. Plimsoll's views upon this. But I put the question from instructions given, and it is false to say that I actually charged Burkett with having scuttled the ship. I simply asked a question upon it, as I was bound to do, and the persons who used and profited by the Pettendreigh forgeries, and who deliberately planned that fraud upon the court knowing that they were forgeries, find fault with me, and do not themselves meet with one word of reprehension for one of the blackest acts.

"These comprise the whole of the accusations made against me. General scurrility I regard not; the charge of 'cowardice' I laugh at; the whining appeal to the bar of England, which consisted of some three dozen very young gentlemen, scarcely any one of whom, as I am informed, had ever been known to hold a brief, I consider it a piteous and humiliating spectacle. I went into that court with the hope that I should see unsullied justice administered. Lord Rivers retained me as leading counsel for the defence; he informed me that arrangements had been made to present petitions to Parliament, signed by thousands of people from all parts of England, praying that the Chief Justice of England should not preside at the Tichborne trial. I told Lord Rivers that if these petitions were pressed I should withdraw from the case, and hand him back his retainer—five hundred guineas. I told him I never could be a party to such a vote of censure on a judge. I said—'It is impossible that in a case like this the Chief Justice will be led away by bias, or prejudice, or preconceived convictions. He aspires to an honourable place in judicial history. He seeks to rank with Holt. I will stake my life on his integrity. He will set a grand and shining example to the world and to all future times, of the most serene and perfect impartiality. It is the last great case that he will probably try, and he will be glad to retire with unsullied glory from the bench where he has sat so long. If he has committed himself to any opinion here or there think nothing of it—that very fact will make him more scrupulously careful, more jealous of his fame. The eyes of the world will be upon him, and he will behave like the very incarnation of Justice herself; and from the first moment of the trial till its end you will see such a spirit of honour, equity, and fairness, as will exalt his name for ever.'

"I do not know whether my hearer was convinced, but no petition was presented. The result we see."

IDLENESS.—A more degrading sin than that of idleness cannot be imagined. And when it attacks wives and mothers, who can calculate its destructiveness? An idle woman spends money as if it were something that men went out planning for pleasure, and gathered from well-laden bushes, when in reality the means for providing food and shelter for a family often demand serious privations and hardships.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

MAY 5TH, EVENING.

New Patna, $555 to $556½, quiet; New Benares, $543½ to $545, nominal; Old Patna, $610, nominal; Malwa, $615, quiet.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—

Bank Bills, on demand	4/3½
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	4/3½ to 4/3¾
Bank Bills, at 6 months' sight	4/4½
Credits, at 6 months' sight	4/4½
Documentary Bills, at 6 months' sight	4/4½

ON BOMBAY.—Bank, 3 days' sight 222

ON CALCUTTA.—Bank, 3 days' sight 222

ON SHANGHAI.—

Bank, sight	72½
Private, 30 days' sight	72½

SHARES.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares.—36 per cent. premium.

Union Insurance Society of Canton, new shares—$50 per share premium.

China Traders' Insurance Company's Shares—$1,800 per share.

China and Japan Marine Insurance—Tls. 99 per share.

Chinese Insurance Company.—$205 per share.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$505 per share.

China Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$133 per share.

Victoria Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$122 per share.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's Shares—40 per cent. discount.

Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co.'s Shares—12 per cent. premium.

Shanghai Steam Navigation Company—Tls. 110 per share.

Hongkong Gas Company's Shares—$75 per share.

Hongkong Hotel Company's Shares—$60 per cent. discount.

Indo-Chinese Sugar Company—$95 per cent. discount.

SALES ON MAY 5th, 1874.

As reported by Chinese.

Vermicelli, 100 bags, at $6.30, by Hing-tye to travelling trader.

Brown Sugar, 90 bags, at $3.14, by Yuck-hing-loong to local trader.

Milled Rice, 1,500 piculs, at $1.90, by Kin-tye-loong to local trader.

White Sugar, 100 bags, at $6.20, by Wo-shun-hing to local trader.

White Pepper, 15 bags, at $16.70, by Wo-shun-hing to travelling trader.

Dried Lily Flowers, 5 bags, at $14.10, by Kwong-look-wo to travelling trader.

Japan Mushrooms, 22 chests, at $46.50, by Kwong-look-wo to travelling trader.

American Flour, 50lbs., 400 bags, at $1.50, by Tung-tuck to foreign merchant.

Vessels Advertised as Loading.

Destination	Vessel's Name	Captain	At	For Freight Apply to	To be Dispatched.
LONDON *via* SUEZ CANAL	Ulysses (str.)		Hongkong	Butterfield & Swire	To-morrow, at noon.
LONDON	Osaka	R. Lowe	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
NEW YORK	Fiery Cross	Souters	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
MELBOURNE AND SYDNEY	Burton Stather	Curphin	Hongkong	Rozario & Co.	Quick despatch.
SAN FRANCISCO	Oracle	Erquiaga	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	Windward	Stannard		Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	Horatio Sprague	S. K. Small	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	Lord of the Isles (str.)	J. Dowdie		Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
Do. *via* YOKOHAMA	Great Republic (str.)		Hongkong	P. M. S. S. Co.	On 13th inst., at 3 P.M.
Do. Do.	Vancouver (str.)	Shaw		P. M. S. S. Co.	Quick despatch.
SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, &c.	Legislator (str.)		Hongkong	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	On 15th inst., at noon.
SINGAPORE, BOMBAY, &c.	Gwalior (str.)	Haselwood	Hongkong	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 9th inst., at noon.
SINGAPORE AND PENANG	Namoa (str.)	Westoby	Hongkong	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	To-day, at 3 P.M.
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, &c.	Tigre (str.)	Lecointre		Messageries Maritimes	On 15th inst., at noon.
YOKOHAMA	Menzaleh (str.)	Mourrut	Hongkong	Messageries Maritimes	Quick despatch.
Do.	Behar (str.)			P. & O. S. N. Co.	Quick despatch.
SHANGHAI	Amazone (str.)	Champenois		Messageries Maritimes	Quick despatch.
Do.	Sylvia (str.)	Johannsen	Hongkong	Wm. Pustau & Co.	To-day, at noon.
Do.	Achilles (str.)		Hongkong	Butterfield & Swire	To-morrow evening.
Do.	Nizam (str.)			P. & O. S. N. Co.	Quick despatch.
SWATOW, AMOY, & FOOCHOW	Yesso (str.)	Ashton	Hongkong	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	To-morrow, at noon.

For Sale.

SAYLE & CO.

HAVE just landed, ex S. S. *Glenartney*, French Mail, *Cawdor Castle*, and other late arrivals, a Large and Choice Assortment of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS as follows:—

FANCY FLANNELS and LIGHT TWEEDS for SUITS, made especially for the Climate.

WHITE and FANCY DUCKS and DRILLS. The above Goods are made up to order under the careful supervision of a West End Cutter.

PAJAMA SUITS, in FANCY FLANNEL, TWILL, and LINEN; various patterns.

Gentlemen's LONG CLOTH SHIRTS, Military Fronts.

Gentlemen's DRESS SHIRTS, Embroidered Fronts.

Gentlemen's REGATTA SHIRTS, with Collars attached.

Gentlemen's OXFORD and CAMBRIDGE TWILL SHIRTS, with Collars.

FELT HATS (Christy's make) of the latest styles.

WHITE, SPECKLED, and PANAMA STRAW HATS.

COLLARS, in all the newest shapes.

GRENADINE SCARVES and TIES, Fancy Colors, and BLACK SILK, COTTON, and MERINO HALF-HOSE, Striped and White.

UNDERVESTS and PANTS, in Silk, Gauze, Smedley's, and other makes.

HANDKERCHIEFS, Fine Cambric, Plain and Colored Borders.

SILK UMBRELLAS, with Plain and Fancy Sticks.

BOOTS and SHOES of Dawson's well-known make, best quality.

SOLAR PITH HATS and HELMETS, direct from Calcutta.

Ellwood's Patent Regulation HELMETS.

PORTMANTEAUS of Solid and Beaver Leather, in different sizes; also, the GLADSTONE TRAVELLING BAGS, and SOILED LINEN BAGS, necessaries on a voyage.

DRESS TRUNKS, for Ladies.

SETS of STUDS, SOLITAIRES and LINKS, in Gold and Ivory.

PERFUMERY, TOOTH POWDERS, OILS, POMADES, and other REQUISITES for the Toilet.

FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.

Large Assortment of LACE and MUSLIN CURTAINS, ANTIMACASSARS.

WHITE and COLORED MOSQUITO NETS.

CRETONNE and other CHINTZ.

PLAIN and FANCY CURTAIN REPS, DAMASKS, &c.

PRINTED and EMBROIDERED TABLE COVERS.

BRASS WINDOW CORNICES, CURTAIN POLES, and FITTINGS.

WHITE and FANCY COLORED BED QUILTS.

TOILET COVERS to match.

FINE SUMMER BLANKETS, in all sizes.

TAPESTRY and BRUSSELS CARPETS.

VELVET SOFA and CENTRE DITTO.

FLOOR CLOTHS, in all widths up to 8 yards wide.

DITTO, in Large Squares, with Border all round, suitable for Dining Rooms.

COIR MATS and MATTINGS.

GILT CHEVAL, and MAHOGANY TOILET GLASSES.

Just arrived,

A Large Assortment of BRASS and IRON BEDSTEADS, in various sizes and colours.

VICTORIA EXCHANGE,
QUEEN'S ROAD AND STANLEY STREET,
HONGKONG;
AND AT SHANGHAI.

J. AND R. TENNENT'S ALE and PORTER.

DAVID CORSAR & SONS'
Merchant Navy
Navy Boiled
Long Flax
Crown } CANVAS.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

tf 1130 Hongkong, 11th May, 1867.

THE TOURIST'S GUIDE.—REDUCED PRICE $1.

Containing the names of all the Articles of Trade, objects of Natural History, Furniture, &c., &c., with the Punti, and Mandarin Pronunciation.

Also a few copies of the GRAMMAR of the Chinese Language, in two Parts.

The Daily Press Office.

NOW READY.

IMPERIAL QUARTO.

ENGLISH AND CHINESE DICTIONARY, WITH THE PUNTI AND MANDARIN PRONUNCIATION.

AN ANGLO-CHINESE DICTIONARY, published at the *Daily Press* Office, Hongkong.

FOR comprehensiveness and practical service this Work stands unrivalled. All the new words which the Chinese have of late years been compelled to coin to express the numerous objects in machinery, photography, telegraphy, and in science generally, which the rapid advance of foreign relations has imposed upon them, are here given *in extenso*. Each and every word is fully illustrated and explained, forming exercises for students of a most instructive nature. Both the Court and Punti pronunciations are given, the accents being carefully marked on the best principle hitherto attained. The typography displays the success of an attempt to make the Chinese and English type correspond in the size of body, thereby effecting a vast economy of space, achieving a clearness not previously attained, and dispensing with those vast margins and vacant spaces which have heretofore characterized Chinese publications.

To illustrate the vast scope of the work, the following facts are submitted for consideration. Chalmers' Vocabulary contains about 16,000 Chinese characters, and Medhurst's English and Chinese Dictionary about 100,000, whilst this work contains more than 50,000 English words, and upwards of 600,000 Chinese characters. Again, despite all the grammars and other elementary works as yet published, the student of this difficult language absolutely requires examples to display the various applications and equivalents of different words which have one general meaning. Of these examples this work contains more than five times as many as any other Dictionary hitherto published.

For practical purposes the arrangement of the work is so complete, that a reference to its pages enables a person who understands English to communicate *effectively* with natives who understand nothing but Chinese. In this respect the work will be found indispensable to all Europeans residing in China, and to the natives themselves it explains subjects fully with which very few indeed of them are perfectly acquainted. To parties resident in England and interested in China it cannot but be invaluable occasionally.

It comprises upwards of two thousand large quarto pages.

TRUBNER & Co.,
60, PATERNOSTER ROW;
W. H. BELL,
"DAILY PRESS" OFFICE, HONGKONG.

For Sale.

BAKER & CO.,

GENERAL DRAPERS, SILK MERCERS, COURT DRESS MAKERS, AND MILLINERS,

24, *QUEEN'S ROAD*,

647] HONGKONG.

FOR SALE.

TINTO WINE, in Casks.
Lisbon WHITE WINE, in Casks.
MADEIRA, in Octaves.
Old PORT WINE, in 1 dozen Cases.
JEREZ DE LA FRONTERA, in 1 dozen Cases. Apply to

J. J. dos REMEDIOS & Co.

14d 646 Hongkong, 29th April, 1874.

FOR SALE.

JOHN DURAND & Co.'s BORDEAUX WINES.
BLANCHY FRERES & Co.'s BRANDIES.
STARTUP & KENTISH'S SHERRIES and PORT WINES.

J. LEMBKE.

3m 225 Hongkong, 10th February, 1874.

FOR SALE.

THEOPHILE ROEDERER & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE, (Genuine Mark):—
Gladiateur, in Pints.
Carte Blanche, " "
Carte Noire, " "

J. LEMBKE.

3m 227 Hongkong, 10th February, 1874.

MARKS AND CHAPMAN,
24, *QUEEN'S ROAD*,
HONGKONG,
HAVE FOR SALE
MUSIC AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.
CLASSICAL MUSIC, COMIC SONGS, SACRED DUETS, &c.
STRINGS, and all other SUNDRIES.
PIANOFORTES TUNED, and all OTHER INSTRUMENTS REPAIRED.
LESSONS on the PIANOFORTE or VIOLONCELLO.
INSTRUMENTS BOUGHT OR TAKEN IN EXCHANGE.

1m 566 Hongkong, 15th April, 1874.

NOTICE.

THE Public are hereby informed that the Undersigned Shop has been established for many years, solely dealing in FINE TEA, which is carefully fired, and selected by experienced men in our employ, from the various mountains. It contains no mixture. As some Foreigners were supplied with a spurious mixture, we therefore applied our trade marks to every box of Tea we sold last year. Our Customers are requested to observe our TRADE MARK, without which none will be genuine.

YEE CHONG LOONG.
Honam, Canton.

1m 614 Hongkong, 23rd April, 1874.

NOW READY.

BOUND VOLUMES of the TRADE REPORT for the year 1873. Price $10.

Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.

Hongkong, 21st January, 1874.

THE UNDERSIGNED begs to inform the Public of HONGKONG, HO NAM, AND CANTON that he has shops established at those places in the name of HING KEE.

In HONGKONG, at the Central Market, No. 12, he has constantly on hand BEEF, MUTTON, POULTRY, BREAD, VEGETABLES, and OILMAN'S STORES, &c., of the best quality.

In HO NAM and CANTON SHOPS, the foregoing articles, with the addition of SPIRITS, SODA WATER, &c., and GAME when in season.

Gentlemen and Families desirous of patronizing him, are requested to apply at his shops as above, where a list of prices of articles will be furnished, which will be supplied at the same rate all the year round.

HING KEE.

1y 745 Hongkong, 13th May, 1873.

NOW READY;

THE HOUSEHOLD COMPANION AND STUDENT'S FIRST ASSISTANT,

By Dr. DEVAN, with many Additions, Corrections, and Dr. WILLIAMS' Orthography.

PRICE: In Paper Wrappers, ...$1.50
Neatly Bound, ... $2.00

Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.

茶 煙 記 號
WING-KEE COAL SHOP.

THE Proprietor of WING-KEE Shop begs to inform the public that his Shop has been established since 1855, at Endicott's Lane, and that he has always a great quantity of BEST COAL in store for sale. Gentlemen or Shipmasters wishing to patronise him, are requested to apply at his Shop.

1y 1343 Hongkong, 16th August, 1873.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER AND SPECIAL ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.

Established 1809.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000.

THE Undersigned, Agents at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at the following rates, subject to a discount of 20 %.

Detached and semi-detached Dwelling Houses removed from Town, and their Contents, ... ½ per cent. per annum.
Other Dwelling Houses, used strictly as such, and their Contents ... ¾ " "
Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their Contents, ... 1 " "

SHORT PERIOD INSURANCES.

Not exceeding ten days, ¼ of the annual rate.
Not exceeding one month, ... ½ "
Above 1 month, and not exceeding 3 months, ... ¾ "
Above 3 months, and not exceeding 6 months ... ¼ "
Above 6 months, ... the full annual rate.

GILMAN & Co.,
Agents.

tf 1903 Hongkong, 21st November, 1873.

LONDON AND PROVINCIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Marine risks at current rates.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

tf 471 Hongkong, 1st March, 1874.

Vessels on the Berth.

FOR SINGAPORE AND PENANG.

THE Steamship

"NAMOA,"

Captain Westoby, will be despatched for the above Ports TO-DAY, the 6th instant, at 3 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

3d 634 Hongkong, 4th May, 1874.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY, AND FOOCHOW.

THE Steamship

"YESSO,"

Captain Ashton, will be despatched for the above ports TO-MORROW, the 7th instant, at noon, instead of the time previously advertised.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

4d 638 Hongkong, 4th May, 1874.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON *via* SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamship

"ULYSSES"

will be despatched at Noon TO-MORROW, the 7th inst. Insurance risks accepted on be- of the Company as half under:—

On Tea 27/. %, all risks; 18/. %, F.P.A.
" Silk 18/. %, do.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

599 Hongkong, 8th May, 1874.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR SHANGHAI,

Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates for HANKOW, NINGPO, *and* PORTS *in* JAPAN.

THE Company's Steamship

"ACHILLES,"

will be despatched TO-MORROW EVENING, the 7th inst.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

651 Hongkong, 6th May, 1874.

FOR SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, BRISBANE, SYDNEY, AND MELBOURNE.

(Calling off SOMERSET, CLEVELAND BAY, BOWEN, *and* KEPPEL BAY *to land Mails and Passengers.)*

THE Eastern and Australian Mail Steam Company's Chartered Steamship

"LEGISLATOR"

will be despatched as above on FRIDAY, the 15th inst., at noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.

11d 691 Hongkong, 5th May, 1874.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

THE Company's Steamship

"MENZALEH,"

Captain Mourrut, will be despatched for YOKOHAMA shortly after the arrival of the next French Mail.

C. BERTRAND,
Principal Agent.

672 Hongkong, 1st May, 1874.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES:
PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

THE Company's Steamship

"AMAZONE,"

Captain Champenois, will be despatched for SHANGHAI shortly after her arrival from Europe.

C. BERTRAND,
Principal Agent.

673 Hongkong, 1st May, 1874.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI,

(Taking Cargo at through rates for NAGASAKI *and* HIOGO.)

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"NIZAM,"

will leave for the above place about 24 hours after the arrival of the next English Mail.

A. McIVER,
Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, 5th May, 1874. [692

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"BEHAR"

will leave for the above place shortly after the arrival of the next English Mail.

A. McIVER,
Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, 5th May, 1874. [693

FOR SAN FRANCISCO

THE British Steamship

"LORD OF THE ISLES,"

Captain Joseph Dowdie, will load here for the above Port, and will have immediate despatch.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

tf 677 Hongkong, 1st May, 1874.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE A 1 American Barque

"HORATIO SPRAGUE,"

Captain S. K. Small, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to

VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

tf 663 Hongkong, 1st May, 1874.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE A 1 American Barque

"WINDWARD,"

Capt. Stannard, will load here for the above port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to

VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

tf 591 Hongkong, 20th April, 1874.

FOR MELBOURNE AND SYDNEY.

THE A 1 Clipper Barque

"BURTON STATHER,"

Capt. Curphin, will have immediate despatch for the above ports.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

ROZARIO & Co.

tf 582 Hongkong, 17th April, 1874.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

(To follow the American Ship "Malay.")

THE A 1 Clipper Ship

"ORACLE,"

Erquiaga, Master, will have early despatch as above.

For Freight, apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

tf 575 Hongkong, 16th April, 1874.

Vessels on the Berth.

STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, AND SOUTHAMPTON;
ALSO,
BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND AUSTRALIA.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship "*GWALIOR*," Captain N. W. HASELWOOD, with Her Majesty's Mails, Passengers, Specie, and Cargo, will leave this for the above places on SATURDAY, the 9th May, at noon.

Cargo will be received on board until noon, Specie and Parcels at the office until 2 P.M. on the 8th idem.

For Particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply at the P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Hongkong. CONTENTS AND VALUE OF PACKAGES ARE REQUIRED.

A Written Declaration of the Contents and Value of the Packages for the Overland Route is required by the Egyptian Government, and must be delivered by the Shippers to the Company's Agents, with the Bills of Lading or with Parcels; and the Company do not hold themselves responsible for any Detention or Prejudice which may happen from the incorrectness in such declaration.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all goods shipped by their Steamers for Europe through Egypt, either by rail, or by Canal in their own Steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Black Bills of Lading.

A. McIVER, *Superintendent.*

Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.'s Office, Hongkong: 27th April, 1874.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA PANAMA, TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE S. S. "*GREAT REPUBLIC*" will leave Hongkong for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th May, at 3 P.M., instead of the time previously notified, taking Passengers, Mails, and Freight, for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Passenger Tickets and Bills of Lading are issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, and to New York and Europe, VIA PANAMA.

A Steamer of the Company will leave Shanghai, via the Inland Sea Ports, about the same date, and make close connection at Yokohama.

At New York and Aspinwall, Passengers have a selection of various lines of Steamers to England, France, and Germany.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. of the 12th May. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. of the same day. All Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, Praya West.

G. B. EMORY,
Acting Agent.

Hongkong, May 2nd, 1874.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILA, PORT SAID, NAPLES, AND MARSEILLES;
ALSO,
BOMBAY, ST. DENIS, AND PORT LOUIS.

ON SATURDAY, the 16th May, 1874, at noon, the Company's Steamship "*TIGRE*," Commandant LECOINTRE, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Shipping orders will be granted till noon, cargo will be received on board until 4 P.M., Specie and Parcels until 3 P.M. on the 15th May, 1874. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.) Contents and value of Packages are required.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.

C. BERTRAND,
Principal Agent.

Hongkong, 2nd May, 1874.

THE CHINA TRANS-PACIFIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

THE Company's Steamer

"VANCOUVER,"

2,800 tons Register, Captain SHAW, expected on the 7th instant, will have immediate despatch for SAN FRANCISCO, via YOKOHAMA, taking Passengers, Mails, and Freight for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Passage Tickets and Bills of Lading are issued for transportation to San Francisco, and Principal Cities in the United States, Canada, and Europe, via Overland Railroad and Atlantic lines of Steamers.

Passage Tickets are now issued at the following reduced rates:—

From HONGKONG to YOKOHAMA, Cabin,	$75.00
From HONGKONG to YOKOHAMA and return, Cabin,	$120.00
From HONGKONG to SAN FRANCISCO, Cabin,	$250.00
From HONGKONG to SAN FRANCISCO and return, Cabin,	$400.00
From HONGKONG to SAN FRANCISCO, Steerage,	$100.00
From HONGKONG to PORTLAND (Me.) BOSTON, NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA, and BALTIMORE, 1st Class,	$365.00
From HONGKONG to LIVERPOOL, 1st Class,	$440.00
From HONGKONG to PARIS, 1st Class,	$465.00

At New York, Passengers have a selection of various lines of Steamers to Europe.

This Steamer has excellent accommodation for first-class Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon and Stewardess.

For further particulars, as to Passage or Freight, apply to

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.

tf 681 Hongkong, 2nd May, 1874.

THE A 1 French

Extracts.

"FIRE-PROOF."

(IN BUILDING AND CABINET-MAKING.)

Look aghast at the fate of the pompous Pantechnicon,
Chicago and Boston to blazes assigned;
Spite of Shaw and steam-squirts, see the flames, without check, lick on,
And the stoutest of "fire-proof" to ashes calcined.

See the pillars, the beams, and the girders of iron,
The trust of the builder, writhed, wrenched, warped awry,
Till the stays that should hold what their framework environ,
Fire-twisted, fear down all 'twas hoped they would tie.

O, blind breasts of mortals! nor such the delusion
Of the builders of structures called "fire-proof" alone;
Wills of iron, in cabinets set, work conclusion
As fatal as girders of iron in stone.

As I gaze on this ghastly Pantechnicon ruin,
Where the metal most trusted has brought the walls low,
I think of a Cabinet's recent undoing,
Which the means used to strengthen have helped to o'erthrow.

Such a girder was Love; such a pillar was Ayrton.
What a rending, and riving, and wrenching were seen,
Engendered by their rigid strain, and unfair tone,
Their resistance too stubborn, their tension too keen.

Nay, the tie-beam itself of the Cabinet building,
Had it shown but more equable force under flame,
Not yielded, at times when the worst thing was yielding,
Nor held out, when resistance to grief surely came.

We had not now sighed o'er a Cabinet sunken.
From the zenith of power to the nadir of fall,
On high hopes collapsed, and on large promise shrunken,
Disunion for union, and gloom over all!

—*Punch.*

MIRACLES.

The avowed purpose of miracles is to overawe reason into meekness and credulity; the divine purpose of science is to establish reason's validity and power. Miracles are witnesses and attestations to primeval curse and ultimate eternal suffering; the facts of science are evidences of the supremacy of order, intelligence, goodness—the ground of our hope and the eternal root of human well-being. The triumphs of science are at once a revelation by God to man, and one long and free and glorious hymn of adoration by man to God. But no eloquence can redeem the inherent littleness of the New Testament's recorded miracles, and the malignity of its predicted ones, or quiet our revolt against the tenets they sanction. Far from being proofs that the Son of Mary is, any more than you and I, the Son of God, human progress has turned miracles into distinct and welcome evidence that he was but a veritable man—weak, erring, and passionate as we are.—From *The Gospel of the World's Divine Order*, by Douglas Campbell.

PIO NONO.

Pio was in trouble, for the walls of many cities in his States were stencilled and papered with this alarming appeal to his faithless Italian sons, "A Roma con Garibaldi!" But the Pope was said to be comforted for this defection of his countrymen by the assurance of Dr. Manning that the penitent English nation was about to throw herself beneath his feet. . . . A gentler face was never seen than that of the Roman Pontifex and King. A chubby cheek, a placid and retreating brow, a mild and somewhat watery eye, were more apparent than the two more stubborn features of his face—a square Italian jaw, rugged and almost savage in its contour, and the thick condor-like nose. The face was not unlike the costume, a confusion and a contradiction to the sight; a face and dress of neither man nor woman; yet with something picturesque and taking in the elegant unfitness, in the masculine debility of both dress and face. His voice was musical and low, but every nerve appeared relaxed, if not unstrung. No woman of his faith could readily forget his smile; and he was always smiling when the faithful knelt to ask his blessing on their prayers. A weak, sincere, and stubborn priest, now moved by pity, now inflamed by pride, and blinded equally by his noble and ignoble passion—how was a man so slack in fibre and so poor in brain to wrestle with you giant of the north?—*Hepworth Dixon in the Gentleman's Magazine.*

AN ESCAPE FROM VERDUN AND ITS CONSEQUENCES.

My cousin Edward got through the gates of Verdun unchallenged, and met his friend Beamish at the place where the rendezvous was fixed in case they should both get safely away from the town. They took the road towards the frontiers of the Netherlands. Fearing discovery, they hid themselves in the woods during the day, and only travelled at night; Beamish only speaking broken French, dared not attempt to purchase provisions or make inquiries as to the route. Edmund therefore who fortunately spoke French like a native (a rare accomplishment in those days), performed the duty of foraging. I ought now to mention the change of costume of my cousin Edmund. During one of his foraging expeditions he made acquaintance with a French peasant girl, who we must suppose admired his pretty, girlish, and innocent face; but at all events, persuaded by the honied accents of one who had most probably kissed the blarney-stone, she sold him her *costume de fête*, or, as we should say, her Sunday clothes, with which he retired to a neighbouring wood, and made himself up into the likeness of a French servant-girl. He tied his own clothes up into a bundle and slung them over his shoulder, quite in the style of a French girl; not with a stick as an Irishman as he was would do, but with a thick red cotton handkerchief rolled into a rope; and to increase the resemblance he tied to the bundle a pair of wooden sabots, as if a girl going in her best clothes and shoes to service.

Approaching the frontiers of the Netherlands, Edmund and Beamish observed that *gendarmes* were much more frequently met; and as it would not have seemed natural that the girl should reply to any inquiry which might be made at any moment, Beamish decided to run the risk alone, and Edmund taking leave of his friend struck into the road to Furnes in the Western Flanders, from which town he intended to creep down to the shore, crossing the great salt-marshes between the town and the coast. After several hairbreadth escapes, having been accosted and chucked under the chin, and on more than one occasion seized by the waist and kissed by an amorous *gendarme*; after having crept into a barn, and slept among the sheaves of corn, and been discovered by his loud snoring in the morning by two girls who entered to fetch their milking-pails and stools, and whom he amused with a long history of having run away from home because papa and mamma wished to marry *her* to a snuffy old village schoolmaster, the two girls took pity on her, and, indignant at the cruel usage of papa and mamma, gave her a large tartine of black bread and mackey, a kind of soft skim-milk cheese very common in the Netherlands, and a drink of new milk. They then put her on to a footpath leading to Furnes, to which place *he*, or rather *she*, said she was going to seek a place as "bonne d'enfants."

However, it was night before Edmund arrived within view of the walls of Furnes, and, arriving at the gate, he found it was shut; and not venturing to go to the guardhouse, he made up his mind to look out for a barn or stable in which to lie *perdu* until early morning. Creeping into a farm-yard with the intention of ensconcing himself quietly in a barn or stable, the dogs of the farm set up a furious barking, and before he could retreat, a door opened, and a gleam of light discovered him to a girl, who had looked out on hearing the dogs barking. She thought it was her father arriving from Furnes market; but seeing only a girl, the farmer's daughter accosted her, and asked her business, and the truth was soon told; that she had reached the gates after the *retraite* had been sounded, and that she was looking out for a lodging for the night. She added, however, that which was certainly a slight divergence from the truth, that she was going to take service in Furnes. The farmer's daughter asked her to enter the house, which she did willingly. A few minutes later the former arrived, and, having heard the story told by Edmund, invited the seeming young female to supper, and told her she should have a lodging for the night. After an hour's talk with the farmer and his wife and daughter, the daughter asked her new female friend whether she would go to bed, saying she should sleep with her. Edmund was rather startled at this proposition, but, remembering his costume, he at once assented. Arrived in the room, the farmer's daughter prepared for bed; but Edmund sat down on a chair and began to reflect on the danger he was in, knowing that the sudden discovery of his sex would very likely lead to loud screams, and certainly then to his arrest. I do not remember the *dénouement*; I only know that Edmund discovered himself to the girl, who promised secrecy and every assistance in her power; and, learning from him that he wished to reach the coast, pointed out to him a cross-country footpath, which she assured him would lead him to the seaside, turning the town.

When arrived at the coast, Edmund, who was well provided with money, did not hesitate to knock at the door of a *cabane*, or French fisherman's cottage. The door was opened by a female, and on inquiry it appeared that the husband was off the coast fishing, that he was sure to be home in the evening, as the fishermen dare not go far outward for fear of the English cruisers, and she invited Edmund to wait his return. This he did, but most unfortunately he had resumed his male costume, otherwise he might have laid by for a day or two until Sunday, when almost every fisherman went to mass at Furnes, as he learnt from the fisherman's wife; for he might, had he thought of it in time, have ingratiated himself with the wife, and escaped with the fisherman's boat alone on the Sunday morning, in the same manner he did on a future occasion. The man returned at dusk, having carried his fish to Furnes; and Edmund, although he had many misgivings, asked him if he could put him on board a cruiser then lying at anchor three or four miles from the shore. The man naturally exaggerated the dangers and difficulties of the attempt, but at length consented to put him on board on payment of one thousand francs. Edmund was very unwilling to part with his money before he was safe on board the frigate; but the man stood firm to his demand, saying that the risk was so great he must go and place the money in the hands of his wife's brother, to be given to his wife in case he should be taken, when he knew that both himself and wife would be searched, and the money taken from them, and that the possession of forty pounds (one thousand francs) would be some consolation while in prison. Edmund at length gave way, paid the fisherman the money in French notes, with which he had provided himself at Verdun, and the fisherman took his departure to deposit, as he said, the money with his wife's brother.

Whether the whole statement of the fisherman was a *ruse* to get this money and also the reward for the arrest of an English prisoner, or whether the brother, frightened at the risk to his sister, over-persuaded the fisherman to become traitor, suffice it to say the man came back from the town, and within a few minutes afterwards a knocking was heard at the door, and the terrible words "Ouvrez au nom de la loi" struck the ears of poor Edmund; he was received with scant ceremony by two *gendarmes*, and ordered to march to Furnes and thence to Verdun, keeping his hand on the stirrup of one of them. The annoyance and fatigue of a journey, the greater part on foot, between two French *gendarmes*, and the long distance which separates Furnes from Verdun, was a terrible prospect. Fortunately a prisoner of war is exempt from search; and Edmund had still some cash in his possession, which he very wisely employed in now and then offering a bottle of "Longue Bouchon" to his conductors, and thus got an occasional lift in the saddle when one or other of these gentry were tired of riding; he also got a lift in carts from time to time. At the towns and villages on the road he was sometimes the butt of insolent remarks; sometimes, on the contrary, he became an object of commiseration, particularly among the females. At length Verdun was reached, and he was consigned to a cell in the fortress of Bitche, which was very damp and dark. The following day he was allowed to take a little air in the yard of the prison, when he found that his neighbour in the very next cell was his friend Beamish, who had been arrested about two miles from the frontier.—*From "Recollections of Sir George B. L'Estrange."*

HENRY AND MARGARET DE MONTMORENCY.

The lady was just fifteen years of age. The King was turned of fifty-five. The disparity of age seemed to make the royal passion ridiculous. To Henry the situation seemed poetical and pathetic. After this first interview he never missed a single rehearsal. In the intervals he called perpetually for the services of the court poet Malherbe, who certainly contrived to perpetrate in his behalf some of the most detestable verses that even he had ever composed. The nymph was Marguérite de Montmorency, daughter of the Constable of France, and destined one day to become the mother of the great Condé, hero of Rocroy. There can be no doubt that she was exquisitely beautiful. Fair-haired, with a complexion of dazzling purity, large expressive eyes, delicate but commanding features, she had a singular fascination of look and gesture, and a winning, almost childlike, simplicity of manner. Without feminine artifice or common-place coquetry, she seemed to bewitch and subdue at a glance men of all ranks, ages, and pursuits; kings and cardinals, great generals, ambassadors, and statesmen, as well as humbler mortals whether Spanish, Italian, French, or Flemish. The Constable, an ignorant man who, as the King averred, could neither write nor read, understood as well as more learned sages the manners and humours of the court. He had destined his daughter for the young and brilliant Bassompierre, the most dazzling of all the cavaliers of the day. The two were betrothed. But the love-stricken Henry, then confined to his bed with the gout, sent for the chosen husband of the beautiful Margaret. "Bassompierre, my friend," said the aged king, as the youthful lover knelt before him at the bedside. "I have become not in love, but mad, out of my senses, furious for Mademoiselle de Montmorency. If she should love you, I should hate you. If she should love me, you would hate me. 'Tis better that this should not be the cause of breaking up our good intelligence, for I love you with affection and inclination. I am resolved to marry her to my nephew the Prince of Condé, and to keep her near my family. She will be the consolation and support of my old age into which I am now about to enter. I shall give my nephew, who loves the chase a thousand times better than he does ladies, 100,000 livres a year, and I wish no other favour from her than her affection without making further pretensions." It was eight o'clock of a black winter's morning, and the tears as he spoke ran down the cheeks of the hero of Ivry and bedewed the face of the kneeling Bassompierre. The courtly lover sighed and—obeyed. He renounced the hand of the beautiful Margaret, and came daily to play at dice with the King at his bedside with one or two other companions.—*The Life and Death of John of Barneveld.*

A PARSON'S WANTS.

It was very little he wanted—only to have his garden and lawn in perfect order, swept and trimmed every morning like a lady's boudoir, and refreshed with every variety of flower; to have his table not heavily loaded with vulgar joints, but daintily covered, and oh! so daintily served; the linen always fresh, the crystal always fine, the ladies dressed as ladies should be: to have his wine, of which he said he took very little, always fine, of choice vintage, and with a bouquet which rejoiced the heart: to have plenty of new books: to have quiet, undisturbed by the noise of the children, or any other troublesome noise such as broke the harmony of nature: and especially undisturbed by bills and cares, such as, he declared, at once shorten the life and take all pleasure out of it. This was all he required; and surely never man had tastes more moderate, more innocent, more virtuous and refined.—"*Cornhill.*"

BEAUTY OF THE EARTH.

There lies on the surface of the world, a glory and "a beauty, like light on a human countenance, which addresses itself to all." This grace, this excellent beauty which beams from the very face of the visible creation, lies open as the day—wide as the air, to be seen by all, learned and ignorant. There it is, accessible to all, go where they will. Not far away beyond the sea, but at our very door, under our very feet, above our heads, visible in the outgoings of morning and evening, in the depth of noon, in the starry sky, in the changeful looks of the earth and of the sea, in the cloud,

"The mists, the shadows, light of golden suns,
Motions of moonlight."

There is, going on, for ever transacting itself, changing, yet permanent, whether we give heed to it, or whether we forbear. It is high above us, independent of us, asks not our appreciation or applause, but is ever accessible, open to our sympathy, ready to reward all faithful study of it.—*Good Words.*

A WOMAN ABOUT WOMEN.—The famous wit and beauty, Lady Wortley Montague, made the most sarcastic observation ever published about her own sex. "It goes far," she said, "to reconcile me to being a woman, when I reflect that I am thus in no danger of ever marrying one."

HIS CARD.—As a professor was passing out of his recitation-room the other day, a freshman dropped slyly into his hat a piece of paper, on which was written, "Monkey." Tickled with his joke, he told it to all his student friends. But at his next recitation the professor addressed his division in his sweetest tones:—"Gentlemen as I was passing out of the room yesterday, one of your number did me the very high honour of leaving with me his card."

Insurances.

YANGTSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

NOTICE.

ON and after SATURDAY, the 1st November, a Brokerage of Thirty-three and one-third per cent. (33⅓ %), will be allowed on *all insurances* granted by this Association.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.

tf 1800 Hongkong, 30th October, 1873.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

MARINE RISKS.

Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal ports of India, Australia, and the East.

A BROKERAGE OF THIRTY-THREE AND ONE-THIRD PER CENT. will be allowed on all LOCAL RISKS.

FIRE RISKS.

Policies granted on First-class Buildings to an extent of $20,000.

A DISCOUNT OF TWENTY PER CENT. (20%) upon the current local rates will be allowed on all premium charged for insurance; such discount being deducted at the time of the issue of policy.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.

ly 1 Hongkong, 1st January, 1874.

JAVA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company at this port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire at current rates, subject to a bonus of 20 per cent.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

tf 1801 Hongkong, 31st October, 1873.

NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY AT HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT INSURANCES to the extent of $65,000, on first-class risks at current rates.

MELCHERS & Co.

tf 674 Hongkong, 1st May, 1874.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon the current local rates of premia will be allowed upon insurances effected with this Company.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
Agents.

tf 1192 Hongkong, 27th June, 1872.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM and after this date, and until further notice, a Discount of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon current local rates of Premia, will be returned on Insurances against fire, effected with this Office.

EDWARD NORTON & Co.,
Agents.

tf 1174 25th June, 1872.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above-mentioned Ports.

No charge for Policy fees.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 1st November, 1871. tf 385

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL,—TWO MILLION STERLING.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agent for the above Company, at this port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire, to the extend of £10,000, on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

EDWARD NORTON & Co.

tf 241 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1870.

TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept *risks against Fire at current rates*, subject to a bonus of 20 per cent.

SIEMSSEN & Co.,
Agents.

tf 39 Hongkong, 16th November, 1872.

NOTICE.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE following rates will be charged in future for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding 10 days,	½ of the annual rate.
Not exceeding 1 month,	½ do. do.
Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months...	¾ do. do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months...	¾ do. do.

EDWARD NORTON & Co.,
Agents the Queen Insurance Company.

tf 242 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1870.

Insurances.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at Current Rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

tf 1958 Hongkong, 15th October, 1868.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED).

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two-thirds of the Profits are distributed annually to Contributors, whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premia contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

OLYPHANT & Co.,
General Agents.

tf 951 Hongkong, 17th April, 1873.

YANG-TSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS 800,000 TAELS.

POLICIES granted on *Marine Risks* to all parts of the World, at current rates.

This Association will, until further notice, provide out of the earnings, first for an interest dividend of 15% for shareholders on Capital, and thereafter distribute among Policy holders annually, in cash, ALL the profits of the Underwriting Business *pro rata* to amount of premium contributed.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.

tf 1089 Hongkong, 9th July, 1872.

Insurances.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon the current local rate of premia will be allowed upon insurances effected with this Company.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
Agents.

tf 1193 Hongkong, 27th June, 1872.

NOTICE.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against Fire in the above Company at current rates, subject to a discount of 20 per cent.

ROB. S. WALKER & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

tf 1617 Hongkong, 1st October, 1873.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST, A.D. 1720.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal Ports of India, China, and Australia.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates.

A discount of 20 % allowed.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000, on reasonable terms.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

tf 1363 Hongkong, 26th July, 1872.

HONGKONG MARKETS.

As Reported by Chinese on the 5th May, 1874.

COTTON GOODS.

COTTON YARN, No. 16 a 24	per piecul	$107.00 a	$110.00
,, 28 a 32	,,	113.00 a	122.00
,, 38 a 42	,,	162.00 a	180.00
GREY SHIRTINGS, 7 a 7½ lbs ...	per piece	1.03 a	2.00
,, 8 a 8½ lbs ...	,,	2.25 a	2.40
,, 9 a 10 lbs ...	,,	2.75 a	3.25
WHITE SHIRTINGS, 56 a 60 reed.	,,	2.35 a	2.50
,, 64 a 66 ,,	,,	2.60 a	2.75
,, 68 a 80 ,,	,,	2.85 a	3.50
WHITE-SPOTTED DO.	per piece	2.55 a	2.60
WHITE BROCADES	,,	2.50 a	2.55
AMERICAN DRILLS, 30 yards	,,	2.50 a	2.85
,, ,, 40 ,,	,,	3.70 a	3.80
GREY T-CLOTHS, 24 yds & 32 in. 7 lbs.	,,	1.55 a	1.65
,, 24 ,, & 36 ,, 8 lbs.	,,	2.20 a	2.25
DYED SPOTTED SHIRTINGS	,,	3.80 a	3.95
DYED BROCADE Do.	,,	3.75 a	3.90
DYED DAMASK Do.	per piece	5.80 a	6.00
CHINTZ	,,	1.90 a	1.85
HANDKERCHIEFS, Blue	per doz.	0.55 a	0.60
,, Brown	,,	0.60 a	0.65
,, Red	,,	0.75 a	0.80
VELVETS, Black, 22 inch	per yard	0.21 a	0.22
,, Gentian, 22 ,,	,,	0.12 a	0.13
VELVETEENS, Black	,,	0.22 a	0.23

WOOLLEN GOODS.

SPANISH STRIPES	per yard	0.81 a	0.82
LONG ELLS, *MM* Scarlet	per piece	8.00 a	9.50
,, ,, Assorted	,,	8.40 a	8.50
HH Scarlet	,,	8.95 a	9.00
,, ,, Assorted	,,	8.30 a	8.40
CAMLETS, 88	,,	17.00 a	17.50
,, 88	,,	18.70 a	19.25
,, 8	,,	19.50 a	20.00
,, *BBB*	,,	20.50 a	21.00
LASTINGS, *DD*	,,	15.00 a	15.50

METALS.

IRON, Nail Rod Nos. 1 a 6	per piecul	4.20 a	4.30
,, Hoop	,,	4.50 a	4.65
,, Bar	,,	4.05 a	4.10
,, Wire	,,	8.80 a	9.25
LEAD	,,	7.60 a	7.20
STEEL, English	per cwt.	4.80 a	4.90
,, Swedish	,,	5.00 a	5.25
TIN, Malacca	per piecul	25.50 a	26.50
TIN PLATES	per box	8.50 a	8.60
SHEATHING METAL	per piecul	25.00 a	29.00
QUICKSILVER, English	,,	180.00 a	182.00
,, American	,,	182.00 a	185.00
SPELTER	,,	3.80 a	3.40

PRODUCE

COTTON, Shanghai	per piecul	12.50 a	14.00
,, Ningpo	,,	15.00 a	15.90
,, Tientsin	,,	15.00 a	15.90
,, Shantung	,,	14.80 a	15.00
,, Bengal	,,	10.00 a	14.50
ARUM	,,	1.60 a	1.90
SAPPANWOOD, Japan white	,,	3.00 a	4.10
,, Black	,,	3.50 a	3.50
RICE, Bengal, Cargo No. 1	,,	2.45 a	2.50
,, ,, ,, 2	,,	2.20 a	2.25
,, Siam, white	,,	1.70 a	1.85
,, ,, mill cleaned	,,	1.60 a	1.65
,, Manila	,,	2.35 a	2.40
,, Singapore	,,	2.10 a	2.15
,, Saigon	,,	1.50 a	1.65
,, Arracan	,,	2.10 a	2.15
,, Rangoon	,,	2.35 a	2.40
SALTPETRE	,,	6.75 a	6.50
COALS, AFLOAT	per ton.		
,, English steam	,,	15.00 a	—
,, American Anthracite	,,	13.50 a	—
,, Sydney	,,	9.50 a	—
WINDOW GLASS	per box.	4.00 a	4.15
STRAITS PRODUCE, &c.,			
RATTANS, Straits	per pcl.	5.50 a	5.75
,, Banjar	,,	4.90 a	5.20
PEPPER White	,,	16.00 a	16.50
,, Black	,,	10.80 a	11.00
BETEL NUT	,,	3.75 a	4.40
SANDAL WOOD Malabar	,,	4.30 a	4.50
,, South Seas	,,	15.00 a	17.50
SAPAN WOOD, Manila	,,	1.70 a	2.00
,, Siam	,,	2.20 a	2.50
FLOUR, California, per sack of 50 lbs	,,	1.40 a	1.45
,, American, per barrel of 200 lbs	,,	7.00 a	7.10
WHEAT, Tientsin	per pcl.	1.80 a	1.85
,, California	,,	2.25 a	2.30
SUGAR, Canton white, 1 a 3	,,	6.75 a	7.20
,, ,, Dk. Brown	,,	8.50 a	8.60
,, West Coast, Dk. Brown	,,	8.20 a	8.30
,, Manila, Dry White	,,	4.40 a	4.50
,, ,, Dk. Brown	,,	3.75 a	3.90
CAMPHOR, packed	,,	15.80 a	16.60
PEAS, White	,,	1.85 a	1.90
,, Green	,,	2.10 a	2.25
,, Black	,,	1.65 a	1.70
,, Yellow	,,	1.60 a	1.65
MUSHROOMS	,,	50.00 a	52.50
SEAWEED, Green	,,	1.50 a	1.80
,, Out	,,	3.75 a	4.20
MUSSELS, Dry Siam large	,,	12.00 a	13.50
,, ,, middle	,,	8.25 a	8.50
,, Dried, ,, small	,,	6.00 a	6.75
VERMICELLI, Tientsin	,,	6.00 a	6.75
BEES WAX, Japan	,,	14.20 a	14.50
,, Hankow	,,	67.50 a	68.00

SHIPPING IN THE CANTON WATERS.

Vessels.	Captains.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Consignees.	Destination.
HONGKONG.					
STEAMERS.					
Achilles	Turner Russell	Brit. str	1550	Butterfield & Swire	Shanghai
Danube	Hopkins	Brit. str	561	Tack-mee	Bangkok
Fame	Vicary	Brit. str	116	H. K. & W. Dk. Co	*Tug Plying*
Feiwan	Graves	Brit. str		A. Heard & Co., Agents	
Great Republic	H. E. Howard	Amr. str	4000	P. M. S. S. Co	Yokohama, &c.
Gwalior	Haselwood	Brit. str	2725	P. & O. S. N. Co	Bombay, &c.
Hindostan	J. A. Miller	Brit. str	991	D. Sassoon, Sons & Co	
Kinshan ‡	Cory	Brit. str	1050	A. Heard & Co., Agents	
Kiu-Kiang ‡	Benning	Brit. str	1061	A. Heard & Co., Agents	
Legislator	Robert Craig	Brit. str	1374	Gibb, Livingston & Co	Singapore, &c.
Menzaleh	Moirrut	Fren. str	1008	Messageries Maritimes	Yokohama
Namoa	G. Westoby	Brit. str	862	D. Lapraik & Co	*In Dock*
Norna	Koch	Brit. str	606	Kwok Acheong	
Powan	A. H. Benning	Brit. str	1890	A. Heard & Co., Agents	*Laid up*
Poyang		Brit. str	821	A. Heard & Co., Agents	*Laid up*
Prince Albert		Brit. str	180	Kwok Acheong	
Sir J. Jeejeebhoy		Brit. str	101	Kwok Acheong	
Sylvia	Johannsen	Ger. str	828	Wm. Pustau & Co	Shanghai
United Service	Strahlendorff	Brit. str	743	Soon Cheong	
Visayas	D. de Tremoya	Span. str	214	H. Kiser	
White Cloud §	Carroll	Brit. str	380	A. Heard & Co., Agents	
Yesso	Ashton	Brit. str	625	D. Lapraik & Co	East Coast
Yot-tung	Rasmussen	Brit. str	332	Kwok Acheong	Swatow
Yung-ching	Gibbon	Chi. str	661	Chinese	
Yuen-tze-lee	W. H. Harvey	Brit. str	315	D. Lapraik & Co	Swatow, &c.

‡ *Running between Hongkong and Canton.*
§ *Running between Macao and Hongkong.*

SAILING VESSELS.					
Afouno	Menier	Fren. bk	417	Chinese	
Belle Sauvage	J. W. Finch	Ger. sh	850	Eimbeke	Shanghai
B. Cummings	R. Browne	Amr. bk	304	Captain	
Burton Stather	Carpain	Brit. bk	421	Rozario & Co	Melbourne
Candelaria	M. Barredo	Span. bk	407	Remedios & Co	
Caroline	H. E. Meyer	Ger. bk	450	Order	
Catharina	A. Schultz	Ger. bk	340	E. Degenner	Saigon
Oito	Oberg	Ger. bk	216	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	Vladivostock
Conteet	Kraner	Siam. bk	386	Chinese	
Derwent	J. Gadd	Brit. bk	599	Melchers & Co	
Duda	T. Lund	Siam. bk	222	Chinese	
Ellen Lewis	Tweddell	Brit. bk	340	Order	
Fiery Cross	Soutera	Brit. sch	337	Order	
Formosa	Clipperton	Brit. bk	381	Captain	
Fyen	Caspersen	Dan. bk	311	John Burd & Co	
Horatio Strague	S. K. Small	Amr. bk	507	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	San Francisco
Kate Waters	W. Dowe	Brit. bk	580	Order	
Kim-yung-tye	C. Lange	Siam. bg	229	Chinese	
Marquis of Argyle	McKean	Brit. bk	500	Rozario & Co	
Nightingale	A. Cutter	Amr. sh	722	Chinese	
Oracle	Erquiaga	Peru. sh	1199	Russell & Co	San Francisco
Osaka	R. Lowe	Brit. bk	525	Raynal & Co	
Prospector	J. Duncan	Brit. bk	235	Gibb, Livingston & Co	
Rapid	F. Hunte	Siam. bk	429	Chinese	
S. K. Cham Roarn	Thos. Erickson	Siam. bg	111	Order	
Sedan	Oiran	Ger. bk	304	Ed. Schellhass & Co	
RECEIVING VESSELS & HULKS.					
Chase	Webster	Pw. Mng.	283	Harbour Master	
Fort William	Purchase	Hulk	1000	P. & O. Co	
John Adam	Stroud	Hulk	318	Water Police	
CANTON.					
Ngan-tun	Stewart	H.I.C.M.	g.b.		
Peng-chau-hoi	Palmer	H.I.C.M.	g.b.		
Sui-Teing	James Stewart	H.I.C.M.	g.b.		
Sun-Chee	Clark	H.I.C.M.	g.b.		
Tu-an-lan	Le Bueh	H.I.C.M.	cor.		
Tien-Po		H.I.C.M.	g.b.		
Yangtsze	A. Corner	Brit. str	782	Siemssen & Co	
MACAO. *In port on 21st April, 1874.*					
Agustina	Barrier	Peru. sh	947	Olano	
Callao	A. de Arancoa	Peru. sh	1552	Pearce	
Camillo Cavour	J. Yreberri	Peru. sh	1326	Astorquia	
Emigrante	L. Castaguina	Peru. sh	965	N. T. Armero	
Fray Bentos	Angel Fulle	Peru. sh	561	Tuton	
Macao	A. Vidaurazaga	Peru. sh	1076	Pearce	
Providencia	J. Ysaurieta	Peru. sh	660	Tuton	
San Juan	A. Urtubiaga	Brit. sh	1450	Garcia y Garcia	
Sea Belle	Goggin	Brit. bk	307	Jardine, Matheson & Co	Batavia
Spark ‡	Wilson	Brit. str		A. Heard & Co., Agents	
‡ *Running between Canton and Macao.*					
SWATOW. *In port on 1st May, 1874.*					
Telegraph	Berendson	Siam. bk	302	E. Herton	Singapore
AMOY. *In port on 30th April, 1874.*					
August Reimers	Reimers	Ger. sch	202	H. A. Petersen & Co	
August Leffler	Bjorck	Swed. str	393	B. A. Petersen & Co	Tamsui
Formosa	Morales	Span. str	365	Boyd & Co	
Geffrard	Munday	Brit. bg	316	Order	
Miako	Luempfert	Ger. bk	340	Pasedag & Co	
Peter	Moos	Ger. bg	246	H. A. Petersen & Co	
Picciola	Grafe	Ger. bk	234	Pasedag & Co	
Siam	Hansen	Siam. bg	225	Chinese	
FOOCHOW. *In port on 24th April, 1874.*					
Irene	Behrens	Ger. sch	263	Master	Uncertain
SHANGHAI. *In port on 18th April, 1874.* *The names of the numerous steamers, tugs, small-craft, and receiving hulks employed on the Yang-tsze are not included in this table.*					
Ada	Assale	Brit. sh	686	Frazar & Co	
Adelia Carleton	Washburn	Amr. bk	593	Frazar & Co	
Albert Victor	McLoughlan	Brit. bk	384	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Alma	Lord	Amr. bk	373	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Amiral Devoulx	Carrique	Fren. bk	774	F. Peil	
Annie Muriel	Palmquist	Brit. sch	215	Nils Moller	
Brewster	Johnson	Amr. sch	350	Russell & Co	
Jane	Libas	Brit. bk	441	Lane, Crawford & Co	
Janet	Crombie	Brit. bg	215	Order	
Lancefield	Doxon	Brit. bk	1006	Butterfield & Swire	
Lunalilo	Lawrence	Haw. bk	475	Russell & Co	
Marmion	Boyd	Amr. bk	825	H. Fogg & Co	
Oscar Vidal	Fox	Brit. bk	252	Nils Moller	Ningpo
Whitehall	Haddon	Brit. sh	936	Aug. Heard & Co	
Wildwood	Frost	Amr. sh	1100	Olyphant & Co	
Windward	Stannard	Amr. bk	782